FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 094 **13** *May 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Receives Letter From Cypriot President [VOP] A 1
Voice of Palestine Comments on Suspension of Autonomy Talks A 1
VOP Commentary Rejects Resettlement of Palestinians A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Interior Ministry Issues Statement on Death Rumors C 1
[GULF DAILY NEWS 13 May]
Islamic Organization Secretary Chatti Visits 9-11 May C 1
Report on Arrival C 1
Meeting With Amir C 2
Report on Departure C 2

KUWAIT

Minister Hits Anti-Palestinian Remarks by FRG's Strauss C 3
Libyan Foreign Secretary Arrives, Comments on Egypt C 3
Jordan's Hasan Said To Deny Granting Base to PLO C 3

OMAN

Military Delegation Leaves for Pakistan 12 May C 4
Islamic Conference Leader Arrives in Oman 11 May C 4

QATAR

French Defense Minister Arrives 12 May C 4
Meeting With Amir C 4
Moroccan King's Adviser Meets With Amir 10 May C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Political Leader C 5
Defense Minister: Kingdom 'Envied' for Resources C 5

UAE

Paper Rejects U.S. Intervention in Gulf Region C 6
Islamic Organization Secretary Chatti Departs 9 May C 7
Diplomatic Relations Established With Luxembourg C 7

YAR

PDRY Defense Minister Arrives 11 May C 7
Meeting With President C 7

EGYPT

Cabinet Tenders Resignation to As-Sadat 12 May D 1
Khalil Statement D 1
As-Sadat Asks Cabinet To Continue Work Until 14 May D 2
Papers Comment on Cabinet, Party Reshuffle Prospects D 2
UK Deputy Foreign Secretary Arrives in Cairo 10 May D 3
Report on Arrival D 3
Statement to MENA D 3
Initial Meeting With Ghali D 3
Ghali 11 May Meeting Statement D 4
Meeting With Khalil D 5
Meeting With Assembly Speaker D 5
Meeting With Defense Minister D 5
Military Court Tries Three for Spying for Libya D 5
Paper Decries Rule of 'Gangsters' in Arab Countries [AL-AKHBAR 7 May] D 6
Omani Sultan's Adviser Meets With As-Sadat D 7
As-Sadat Issues Decree on New Customs Tariff D 7
NDP To Hold Conferences To Discuss As-Sadat Working Paper D 7
Briefs: Ambassadorial Appointments D 7

IRAQ

Arab Liberation Front Claims Responsibility for Bethlehem Operation E 1
Iraq Contributes Additional $3 Million to UN for Refugees E 1
Training Plane Returns After Detention in Iran E 1
Ambassador to USSR Attacks Iran, Praises Soviet Relations E 1
Saddam Husayn Receives Verbal Message From Moroccan King E 2
Iraqi-Cape Verdian Talks Begin in Baghdad 11 May E 2
Further Talks 12 May E 3
Deputy Premier Discusses Cooperation E 3
Presidents Confer E 3

JORDAN

Joint Jordanian-Kuwaiti Statement Issued 12 May F 1
AR-RA'Y Reacts to Carter Philadelphia Speech F 2
Amman Paper Sees Opportunity in Autonomy Talks Breakdown F 3
[JORDAN TIMES 10 May]

LEBANON

Paper Quotes Soviet Officials on U.S.-Israeli War Plans [VOP] G 1
Army Command Makes Statement on Sinnin District Clashes [VOL] G 1
ADF Source Makes Statement on Situation in Upper Al-Matn G 1
ADF Commander, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Upper Al-Matn Situation G 2
VOL Reports Upper Al-Matn Situation Remains Tense G 2
Attempt To Assassinate Shi'ite Council Director Fails [VOL] G 2

SYRIA

TISHRIN: U.S. Pressuring Allies To Back Its Mideast Policy H 1
ATH-THAWRAH Comments on Autonomy Talks Postponement H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Returns Home After Tito Funeral I 1
Italian President Pertini Arrives for Official Visit I 1
Talks Reported I 1
Malian President Visits, Meets With Bendjedid I 2

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi: 'Physical Liquidation Is Final Phase' I 3
Americans Deported for Espionage, Terrorism I 5
Four 'Students' Return From U.S.; Four Others Appointed I 5
PDRY Defense Minister Arrives in Tripoli I 6
Delivers Message I 6

MAURITANIA

President Ould Haydala Visits PRC [cross-reference] I 6

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Boucetta Leaves for Paris I 7
Bouabid Comments on Nonaligned Countries' Stand, Sahara I 7
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 14-20 Apr]
Morocco, Equatorial Guinea Issue Communique I 8
POLISARIO-Moroccan Fighting Reported 6-9 May I 10
'Heavy Enemy Losses' I 10
Mopping-Up Operation I 11

ISRAEL

Radio Reports on Egypt's Khalil Resignation N 1
Cairo Correspondent Reports on Unrest in Syria N 1
Security Forces Report Shift in Areas of Terrorist Activity N 2
Captured Terrorist Says UNIFIL Allows Terrorists To Infiltrate N 2
Accredition of PLO Envoy to Romania Protested N 3
Romanian Chief Rabbi on Country's Attitude Toward Israel N 3
French Trade Minister Arrives, Confers With Counterpart N 4
Begin Reveals Activity To Aid Jewish Immigration N 4
Cabinet Discussions on Settlements Continue N 4
MA'ARIV Gives Details on Cabinet Autonomy Discussion [12 May] N 5
Knesset No Confidence Motion Defeated N 6
Opinion Poll Indicates Opposition to Weizman's Resignation N 6
[HA'ARETZ 12 May]
12 May Situation on West Bank Reported N 6
West Bank Economy Reported Near Collapse N 7
Ex-Mayor's Family Asks Deputy Mayor Not To Accept Post N 7
Deported Leaders Blocked at Allenby Bridge by IDF Soldiers N 7
Deported West Bank Leaders Pledge Continued Struggle N 8
[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 7 May]
Military Government Cancels Return Ban, Maintains Hebron Curfew N 11
Arab Merchants Ask Authorities To Force Them To Open Their Shops N 11
[MA ARIV 11 May]
General Strike in East Jerusalem; Police on Alert N 12
Police Force East Jerusalem Shops To Open N 12
Security Forces Prevent Strikes in Judaea, Samaria N 12

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Trade and Cultural Accords With Sudan Signed R 1
Foreign Minister, Delegation Return From Sudan R 1

SEYCHELLES

Press Statement Issued on Rene Visit to India [cross-reference] R 2

TANZANIA

Minister of State Dies in Plane Crash R 2

UGANDA

Further Update on Presidential Power Struggle R 2
Military Takes Presidential Powers R 2
Binaisa Gives Ultimatum to Army [Nairobi] R 3
Mubende Officials Discuss District Security R 3

WEST AFRICA

FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

Seventh Franco-African Summit Opens in Nice [cross-reference] T 1

GABON

Bongo Rules Out Mediation Bid in West Sahara Conflict T 1

GHANA

Limann Discusses Solutions to Country's Economic Problems T 1
Limann Makes High-Level Military Appointments T 2

IVORY COAST

John Paul II Departs Abidjan for Rome T 2

LIBERIA

Monrovia Radio Cites Cuban Minister's Comment on Coup T 2
Cameroon Ambassador Affirms Relations With Liberia Unchanged T 2
Special Military Tribunal Resumes Hearings T 3
Military Tribunal Sends Decisions to Sergeant Doe T 3
Sergeant Doe Promises Better Living Conditions for Soldiers T 3

NIGERIA

Senegal's Senghor Arrives to Hold Talks With Shagari T 4
Nigerian, Senegalese Presidents Back Creation of Joint Commission T 4
Central Bank Publishes Figures on Money Supply T 4
Briefs: New Ambassadors to Ivory Coast T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

SWAPO National Chairman Arrives in Luanda U 1
Justice Minister Returns From Three-Country Mission U 1
AFP: Beneguela Railway Reportedly Operational U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Request for Assurances on Namibia Made to Waldheim U 2
Impala Aircraft Crash in Southern Angola Announced U 3
Briefs: Zambia-GDR Journalist Training Agreement U 3

'ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

NC121920 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] At noon today Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar received a special letter from His Excellency President Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus.

The letter was handed to Brother Abu 'Ammar by Mr Yeoryios Pelayias, the Cyprus Foreign Minister director general and President Kiprianou's envoy. Mr Pelayias arrived in Beirut yesterday afternoon.

VOICE OF PALESTINE COMMENTS ON SUSPENSION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC101750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Egypt and Israel have signed seven cooperation agreements on culture, health, agriculture, trade, tourism, aviation and transport. Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali signed the agreements in Cairo for Egypt and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman signed them for the Zionists.

The signing of these seven agreements comes at a time when As-Sadat is speaking of indefinite suspension of the autonomy talks and while Cairo information media state that As-Sadat's Egypt is sticking and adhering to its stand in keeping with the Camp David agreements.

If the signing of seven cooperation agreements between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity at a time when Cairo is announcing the suspension of the autonomy talks disavows the myths of intransigence and obduracy and the lies about adherence to position without any concession, it also clearly indicates and completely unmasks these charades by the hostile negotiators. These theatricals are only aimed at misleading our Palestinian masses in the occupied homeland in particular and certain Arab regimes in general. The negotiators want to attract attention to this clownish game to decieve those who are betting on it so as to embroil them in its whirlpools and tricks and make the shouts against the autonomy talks turn into applause calling for their continuation.

If we consider carefully the stages of the As-Sadat-Zionist negotiations since 1977, they affirm that the parties to the negotiations, particularly As-Sadat, have been constantly resorting to this alternating high-key, low-key method.

A penetrating look at the stages of the As-Sadat-Zionist negotiations affirms that every time As-Sadat has expressed firmness, his regime has made concessions to the Zionist entity and its security, stability and expansionist ambitions. This was confirmed before and after the Cairo conference; before and after the Ismailia meeting; before and after the rounds of talks in Europe, Herzliyya and Haifa.

It has always been noticed that before or after a concession the As-Sadat information media have played up Egypt's adherence to its position and principles and stress its pan-Arab commitment so that As-Sadat could peddle his concessions among the Egyptian masses in particular.

Today, in the same way, As-Sadat is putting on a lion's mask and suspending the negotiations. As-Sadat information media are speaking of the substance and methods of the aggressive Zionist movement as if this regime discovered this only in May of the early 1980's. All this is taking place at the same time the As-Sadat regime signs seven cooperation agreements on all spheres and levels. What is this adherence to stand and principles? What is this adherence to pan-Arab commitment As-Sadat and his information media are bragging about?

VOP COMMENTARY REJECTS RESETTLEMENT OF PALESTINIANS

NC121717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 12 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "We Reject Resettlement and Resist Its Conspiracies"]

[Excerpt] Brothers, whether or not the Zionists, the Americans and their agents advocate our resettlement in Lebanon or elsewhere, we want to point out that we reject resettlement and we will fight so that resettlement will not be imposed on us as a fait accompli. Furthermore, we wish to point out that we are capable of aborting any tendency to implement this plot, whether by the Zionist enemy, the American enemy or their satellites.

We reject resettlement in Lebanon and elsewhere because we have a distinct homeland: It is as brilliant as the sun and it is called Palestine. It is impossible for this homeland to accept any people other than us, just as it is impossible for us to accept any other homeland. Had our faith in this fact not been absolute, the number of martyrs we have offered on the altar of the homeland's liberation would not have totaled more than 50,000, most of whom were born outside Palestine, rebelled against resettlement and surged--as fighters undertaking suicidal missions--toward the sole homeland to which we turn our eyes--and it is impossible for us to contemplate any other homeland.

We are sorry that we must cite proof of our rejection of resettlement. It is indeed disheartening for us to find ourselves compelled to emphasize that, when we fall as martyrs on the soil of Palestine or Lebanon, we merely do so as a public expression of our rejection of resettlement. It is indeed sad that we have to go to the extent of martyrdom to prove this point. However, we will not cease furnishing such proof, not only by words, but by action. As for action, we will continue to march toward the Palestinian homeland and to offer martyrs on the road to this homeland.

Since we are dealing with the subject of resettlement, which erupts suddenly and sometimes subsides, we will not forget for a single moment that the majority of those who are casting this smokescreen do not have Lebanon's best interest at heart, as they claim to. Neither do they have Palestine's best interests at heart. On the contrary, they are tendentious people who want to set the Lebanese masses against the Palestinian people. They also want to instill hostility, fear and suspicion against the Palestinian people in the hearts of the Lebanese masses.

The conspiratorial forces have verified the fact that the unity of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples has successively broken the chains of the plot and dealt devastating blows to the imperialist and Zionist designs, particularly those aimed at Lebanon's unity, Arabism and sovereignty.

Once again we say: We do not care whether the United States and Israel favor resettlement. As Palestinians, we categorically reject this idea. Moreover, may we address ourselves to those who feign fear of resettlement and use it as a means for agitation against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. May we tell them that if they really want to do Lebanon a good turn, they must translate this interest into support for the Palestinian revolution, which is fighting and which will continue to fight until its people return to their homeland, Palestine. If they really oppose resettlement, let them join forces with the sons of Palestine so that we may fight together the main foe of Palestine and Lebanon, the usurper of the land of Palestine and of Lebanon--the Zionist enemy.

BAHRAIN

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON DEATH RUMORS

GF130654 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 80 p 1

[Text] Following demonstrations in Bahrain on Sunday, the Ministry of the Interior issued the following statement:

The Interior Ministry would like to clarify what was circulated by some news agencies which mentioned that the deceased Jamil 'Ali died due to torture while he was being interrogated by the police.

The Interior Ministry absolutely denies that the death was due to torture.

The deceased took part in a demonstration which was staged three weeks ago in protest against the death of Imam Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

The demonstration deviated from the peaceful track and the demonstrators intercepted a police vehicle.

The deceased along with other demonstrators damaged the vehicle and assaulted the officers who were inside the vehicle. They also clashed with the security forces which were present at that time.

The deceased and others who committed the crime were arrested for interrogation. Due to his history of bad health prior to his arrest, he was admitted to hospital on 26th April, two weeks before his death.

The medical report has confirmed that the death was due to a kidney failure and investigation is still going on. Any news circulated about the death is mere false rumour which aims at causing unrest among the citizens.

The Interior Ministry would like to call on the citizens to be cautious of people who try to spoil the security and stability of this stable country.

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION SECRETARY CHATTI VISITS 9-11 MAY

Report on Arrival

JN091929 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Manama, 9 May--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived in Manama from Abu Dhabi this evening on a 2-day visit to Bahrain, within the framework of his current tour of several Islamic countries.

Chatti was welcomed by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Tunisian Ambassador in Manama Abderrazak Chatta.

Speaking to the GULF NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, Chatti said that his visit is for the purpose of discussing the issues listed on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Islamic Conference Organization.

He added: This session is of some importance, because of the importance of issues to be discussed. These issues are the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab territories and the U.S. stand on the Palestinian cause, which was represented in the recent U.S. veto against the Tunisian draft resolution on the Palestinian right to self-determination.

The Islamic Conference Organization secretary general said: During this conference, which will be attended by the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, we will also discuss the issue of Afghanistan. He pointed out the fact that nothing has happened in the Afghanistan situation since the decision against the Soviet intervention was adopted in the previous conference. Therefore, we should reconsider this issue.

On Iranian-U.S. relations and the current crisis between the two countries, Chatti said: The confereeees will review the relations between Iran and the United States and the current conflict situation, particularly after the abortive U.S. operation in the Iranian desert. Chatti stressed that this operation contradicts all international laws and violates the territorial integrity of an Islamic state.

He also said that the Islamic countries' foreign ministers will discuss the situation in the Arab Gulf area. He expressed the concern of the Islamic Conference Organization over the presence of the superpowers' fleets in the area. The issue of the Muslims in the Philippines and of Islamic solidarity, especially in the economic, cultural and social fields, will also be discussed during the conference.

Meeting With Amir

JN101305 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Manama, 10 May--The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received here today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, who is currently visiting Manama.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY Mr Chatti said that he reviewed issues on the agenda of the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference with his highness the amir of Bahrain. He added that he sensed the amir of Bahrain's understanding in response to all these issues.

Report on Departure

JN111841 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1825 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Manama, 11 May--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti left Manama for Muscat today after a 2-day visit to Bahrain. The visit was part of his tour of a number of the region's states. Chatti was seen off by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Upon departure, Chatti praised the positive results of his visit to Bahrain. He also praised his talks with the Bahraini officials, which dealt with current Arab and Islamic issues, particularly issues related to the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held in Islamabad.

He added that he received support and response from all the officials he met with on current Islamic issues.

KUWAIT

MINISTER HITS ANTI-PALESTINIAN REMARKS BY FRG'S STRAUSS

LD111240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1058 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 11 (KUNA)--Kuwait Sunday denounced statements made by Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss considered antagonist to the Palestinian cause.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said the Cabinet was briefed at its session today on several reports reaching the Foreign Ministry, among which was the statement made by the prime minister of Bavaria in West Germany in which he adopted the Israeli point of view. The Cabinet took note of the statement issued by Arab ambassadors in Bonn in reply to that statement.

Husayn said the Cabinet endorsed the statement of Arab ambassadors and denounced the statements of the West German official considered antagonistic to the Arab cause, not serving the cause of peace in the region, and [word indistinct] to Israel.

Arab ambassadors in Bonn (?issued) a statement three days ago that Strauss stood against the rights of the Palestinian people and supported Israel's expansionist policy.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON EGYPT

LD130911 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki today said that his country will be asking the Islamic countries, during the conference of their foreign ministers in Islamabad next week, to impose a total boycott on Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Dr at-Turayki, who last night arrived here on his way to Pakistan, was being interviewed by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM of Kuwait. He said that Libya will ask the Islamic conference to impose a total boycott on the Egyptian regime, because the boycott must not be limited to Arab countries which imposed political and economic sanctions on Egypt.

The Libyan secretary described relations between his country and Kuwait as close. He said that the will be taking the opportunity while here to exchange views with Kuwaiti officials about present issues.

JORDAN'S HASAN SAID TO DENY GRANTING BASE TO PLO

JN121011 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 12 May--Jordan has denied having allowed the Palestinian Fedayeen to use its territory in launching military operations against Israel. Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan has said that any decision in this respect should be taken by the Arab countries collectively and not by Jordan alone.

This denial comes following reports recently published in the U.S. TIME magazine that said that Jordanian King Husayn has signed an agreement with the PLO allowing it to launch operations against Israel from Jordanian territory.

In statements published by the Kuwaiti papers today, Prince Hasan described the current stumbling negotiations between Egypt, the United States and Israel on the so-called Palestinian autonomy as bankrupt.

Referring to the visit of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, to Jordan and his discussions with Jordanian officials, Crown Prince Hasan expressed satisfaction with this visit and noted that the talks dealt with bilateral relations. The Jordanian crown prince expressed hope that the Gulf states will increase their aid to Jordan, to alleviate Jordan's financial burdens in the occupied Arab territories.

OMAN

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN 12 MAY

JN120832 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Muscat, 12 May--An Omani military delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Fahara ibn Taymur left Muscat for Pakistan today on an official visit for several days. Taymur will hold talks on bilateral relations with a number of military and civilian officials.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER ARRIVES IN OMAN 11 MAY

JN120705 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY 0630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Muscat, 12 May--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti arrived in Muscat last night on an official 3-day visit to Oman. Mr Chatti will hold discussions with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi and a number of Omani officials on all issues of concern to the Arab and Islamic worlds, in preparation for the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in the Pakistani capital in a few days. The Islamic Conference Organization secretary general has made a tour of a number of Islamic countries in this respect.

QATAR

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 12 MAY

JN120835 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Doha, 12 May--French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges arrived in Doha from Saudi Arabia this morning on a short visit to Qatar, as part of his tour of several countries in the region. In a statement to QNA, the French minister said that his visit to Qatar comes at the invitation of Qatari heir apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani.

Meeting With Amir

JN120954 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Doha, 12 May--Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges here this morning. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation and issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by Qatari Defense Minister and heir apparent His Highness Ahykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani; Deputy Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah; Col 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assistant deputy commander in chief of the armed forces; and French Ambassador in Doha Jean Paul Francois Bellivier.

MOROCCAN KING'S ADVISER MEETS WITH AMIR 10 MAY

JN101753 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Doha, 10 May--Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan King, left Doha for Kuwait today following a short visit to Qatar which lasted for a few hours. This visit came within the framework of his current tour of Arab Gulf countries.

In a predeparture statement, Bensouda said that while in Doha he conveyed a message to His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from King Hassan II dealing with bilateral relations and issues of common interests. He said: This message comes within the framework of consultation and the exchange of viewpoints between Morocco and the State of Qatar regarding issues of common interest in various fields.

At the conclusion, Bensouda highlighted the relations between the two countries and said that these relations are continuously strengthening and developing.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE POLITICAL LEADER

GF111855 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal received Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Union of the People's Working Forces in Lebanon, in his office today. Shatila arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a visit to Saudi Arabia that will last several days.

DEFENSE MINISTER: KINGDOM 'ENVIED' FOR RESOURCES

LD100910 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has stressed the necessity to adhere to the magnanimous Islamic Shari'ah as it is impossible to reach a target without a faith. His royal highness has stated that the future of the Arab nation depends on the extent of the conviction of the Muslim and his adherence to the Shari'ah.

Regarding the possibility of the situation in the Middle East exploding, his royal highness, in an interview published today by AL-JAZIRAH, expressed his belief that this was unlikely. He said that whatever the factors that were being manipulated to place the Arabs in a position they did not want to confront, the Arab person is of such wisdom, common sense and courage as to make him decide when the battle will take place and not to have it imposed upon him.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan also expressed his hope that stability and calm will prevail in all Arab countries and especially in the kingdom's fraternal Arab neighbors, whether in South Yemen or any other country, so that progress and prosperity can be achieved in the shadow of understanding and mutual cooperation. He stressed that Gulf cooperation is an imperative matter and is urgently required. He pointed out that this coordination is reflected in all direct contacts whether at bilateral or collective levels.

Regarding the means of replying to those who direct their venom against Islam and Muslims through their attempts to insult the kingdom, his royal highness stated that by holding to God's firm lead and by continuing our security plan we are ready to reply to those people who hold rancor against us. He said we are being envied for what God has given us in terms of resources. He stressed that any such attempt did not bother the kingdom because the caravan was proceeding forward with God's blessing.

The minister of defense and aviation stressed that the kingdom will resist any danger it might be exposed to with all the strength it possessed and with all the resources at its command and that, above anything else, it relies greatly on God.

Prince Sultan said that the kingdom is proceeding in a concentrated manner in developing and advancing its military industries ideologically and technologically and that there is a center with a very good standard to give training to those in war industries. He added that there are about 1,200 youths who have graduated from this center and that this year 600 will graduate from it. His royal highness expressed his pride with the Saudi armed forces, whether naval, land or air, and he stressed that these forces have reached a very suitable level to maintain the country's and the people's dignity.

The minister of defense and aviation stressed that the state under the leadership of his majesty the king and his royal highness the crown prince and all its men is intent on supporting the Ministry of Defense and Aviation and the armed forces in order to maintain the security of the country according to the capability of every sector.

Regarding the compulsory conscription regulations in the kingdom, the minister of defense and aviation said that these regulations, to be issued shortly, God willing, totally differed from regulations applied in other countries. They would take into consideration the human, economic development and other interests of the citizens in addition to making sure of absorbing the largest possible number of graduates from secondary schools and universities into the armed forces to serve the flag within a period not exceeding 2 years, with a provision that the graduate would have full freedom in choosing the sector he wants to be in or to follow. His royal highness explained that this emphasized that there was no conflict between the regulations to serve the flag and the kingdom's development plan drawn up in accordance with the general Saudi strategy and that it did not conflict with the interests of the citizens of the kingdom.

UAE

PAPER REJECTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN GULF REGION

JN130930 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 May--The newspaper AL-FAJR, published here today, stresses that the Gulf regimes do not need U.S. intervention as a means of protection since these regimes spring from and reflect the objectives of their peoples.

Commenting in today's editorial on President Carter's approval of the Pentagon's plan to transform Egypt into a U.S. military base to be used as a springboard for U.S. operations and intervention in the Arab region, the paper says: The protection of the Gulf region against the dangers which the United States is trying to highlight will only be possible if the United States itself stays away from the region.

The paper condemns plots drawn up by the United States, a country which is trying to impose its mandate on the region and to dominate the region, even through the use of military force. The paper says: As-Sadat has done all he can to serve the United States and has competed with Israel to acquire U.S. approval to use Egypt, instead of Israel, as the headquarters for the U.S. military operations in the region and as a springboard for launching attacks against states in the region. The paper adds: The United States believes that, through carrying out its operations from Egypt, it will be able to find a pretext for its operations; whereas, if it carries out its operations from Israel its true intentions will be revealed before the Arabs and the world.

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION SECRETARY CHATTI DEPARTS 9 MAY

JN091735 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 May--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, concluded a 4-day visit to the UAE and left for Bahrain.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH LUXEMBOURG

JN060735 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May--It was officially announced here today that the UAE and Luxembourg have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Official sources said that the establishment of relations, which is effective as of today, springs from a mutual desire to strengthen bilateral cooperation and friendly relations.

YAR

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 11 MAY

JN111330 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, the defense minister in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' this afternoon. Receiving him at the airport were: General Army Staff Chief Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati and Lt Col 'Ali al-Mansur, deputy chief of staff for military affairs.

Brother 'Antar said that his visit is taking place in connection with the exchanges between officials in the two parts of the homeland to help achieve the goals of the two Yemens.

Meeting With President

JN111741 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Today President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the armed forces, received Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Politburo candidate member and minister of defense in the southern part of the homeland, who conveyed a verbal message to President Salih from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland.

The meeting was attended by YAR Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati and a number of high-ranking military officers.

CABINET TENDERS RESIGNATION TO AS-SADAT 12 MAY

NC121742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--The Cabinet held a meeting at 1830 today under Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. After the meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that the Cabinet had tendered its resignation to President Anwar as-Sadat. The cabinet meeting lasted about 45 minutes.

After its meeting this evening, the Cabinet announced the following text of the government's letter of resignation:

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the president of the Republic:

Greetings and respects:

I and all my colleague members of the Cabinet were honored when you entrusted us with discharging the responsibilities of the government in accordance with your letter of designation to us of 18 June 1979. While thanking you for giving us the opportunity to participate under your wise leadership in the battles of peace and reconstruction at an extremely delicate and important stage, we thank God that all the directions mentioned in the letter assigning us to form the Cabinet have been carried out and acted upon. The government has also adhered to the program you announced at the People's Assembly, both externally and internally.

The government on the one hand and the People's Assembly and the National Democratic Party [NDP] on the other cooperated fully and constructively with a view to deepening genuine democratic practice. My colleague ministers have graciously fulfilled their role in achieving the government's plans with full competence, fairness and impartiality.

Today, with the start of a new stage of national action, which Your Excellency has announced, we are fully confident that you always take the right decision, seeking the supreme national interest of the country.

I thank you for the confidence which you have placed in us by giving us the honor of shouldering the responsibility of government in the past delicate stage. I place in your hands my resignation and that of my colleague members of the Cabinet, affirming that regardless of change in the posts we shall continue to fulfill our role as members of the NDP in the service of our dear homeland under your wise leadership and guidance.

May God protect you and grant you success. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Khalil Statement

NC121840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1822 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--Dr Mustafa Khalil made a statement following the announcement of his cabinet's resignation tonight. Here follows the text of the statement:

The Cabinet held an approximately 45-minute session today during which we submitted the government's resignation to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. This was the first government of the National Democratic Party.

We are on the threshold of a new stage of national construction under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat. I deemed it fit that we submit to his excellency and place at his disposal the resignation of the government.

We emphasize that regardless of the posts we occupy we have full confidence that the decisions to be issued by the president will seek the highest national interests of the country. Regardless of the posts we occupy, we will continue to work as members of the party under the leadership of the president and in accordance with the principles of the National Democratic Party.

We pray for success in the coming stage and wish the country all progress and prosperity. I convey my profound gratitude to my colleague ministers who cooperated with me in all honesty, loyalty and selflessness in the past period. Thank you.

AS-SADAT ASKS CABINET TO CONTINUE WORK UNTIL 14 MAY

NC121935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1926 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has asked Dr Mustafa Khalil to have the Cabinet continue to discharge its duties until after President as-Sadat delivers his speech on 14 May. Contacts and consultations to form the new cabinet will begin tomorrow morning.

PAPERS COMMENT ON CABINET, PARTY RESHUFFLE PROSPECTS

NC130624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--The Tuesday editions of the Cairo papers report that the new Egyptian cabinet formation will include more than one deputy prime minister and that each deputy prime minister will assume responsibility for a sector.

Al-AHRAM says that the change, which will be announced in the next 2 days, will also include big changes in the leaderships of the National Democratic Party [NDP]. These changes are expected to be issued simultaneously with the issuance of the new cabinet formation. The paper adds that it has learned that Dr Mustafa Khalil, who tendered the resignation of his cabinet, will occupy a senior post in the NDP connected with foreign affairs.

In this regard, AL-AKHBAR reports that party circles have reiterated that Vice President Husni Mubarak will not assume executive responsibility in the new cabinet and that the responsibilities of the new stage require Mubarak to devote all his efforts to the party's activities in order to implement the slogan that the government is the party's government. This requires that Mubarak's jurisdictions on the level of the party leadership be expanded.

The Cairo papers also report that effective Tuesday morning, Husni Mubarak will initiate the contacts and consultations assigned to him by President as-Sadat with the candidates to the new cabinet and that he will meet for this purpose with six ministers, including Nabawi Isma'il, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid and Dr Amal 'Uthman.

AL-AHRAM says that members of the new cabinet will take the constitutional oath before the Egyptian president this Thursday. It adds that a new movement among the governors will be announced after the formation of the new cabinet.

AL-AHRAM also reports that Dr Mustafa Khalil and his wife will leave for the United States and France on 18 May. Dr Khalil will hold several consultations and undergo medical tests.

UK DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN CAIRO 10 MAY

Report on Arrival

NC101910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 May--Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign secretary and lord privy seal, arrived in Cairo from Tunis tonight on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

Sir Ian Gilmour was received on arrival at the airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Sha'rawi, the British ambassador in Cairo and members of the British Embassy.

Statement to MENA

NC102045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] London, 10 May--British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour has expressed his happiness at the opportunity to visit Egypt for the first time since assuming his post, although he has paid regular visits to Egypt in the past.

Gilmour pointed out that the circumstances of Britain's recent commitments to Rhodesia and the EEC states prevented him from making this visit before. He affirmed that he is in close touch with Middle East events and that priority in his talks in Cairo will be given to following the progress of the negotiations and meeting with the participants in them.

In an interview with the MENA correspondent in London, Gilmour expressed the hope that the autonomy talks would be crowned with success and that comprehensive peace would be achieved.

The British deputy foreign secretary, who is currently in Cairo, affirmed that his country's general desire is for full autonomy and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Gilmour pointed out that Britain abstained in the recent UN vote on Palestine because the Western countries considered that the discussions and the resolution came at an unsuitable time in view of the continuing negotiations and a possible European initiative.

Regarding a possible European initiative concerning Security Council Resolution 242, Gilmour said that the EEC states are still discussing this, and no decision will be taken before 26 May.

Initial Meeting With Ghali

NC101950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1918 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a meeting this evening with British Deputy Foreign Secretary and Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour, who is currently visiting Egypt.

Dr Butrus Ghali stated after the 1-hour meeting that he briefed the British official on the efforts Egypt has exerted to help the Palestinian people gain their right to self-determination and on the outcome of the Herzliyya negotiations. He also explained President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to suspend the negotiations with a view to assessing the situation.

Dr Ghali said that the president has not made a decision on future moves. The Foreign Ministry is preparing a number of working papers which present a comprehensive picture on the outcome of the negotiations which have been held until now. The British deputy foreign secretary said that he heard the Egyptian view of what has taken place during the past few days.

Asked about Europe's role, he said: This is being discussed and depends on a number of things, especially what is going on in the present negotiations.

Dr Butrus Ghali and the British deputy foreign secretary will resume their talks tomorrow morning.

Ghali 11 May Meeting Statement

NC111422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] An official round of talks was held today between Minister of State for Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and British Deputy Foreign Secretary and Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour.

Dr Ghali said that they had discussed Europe's ideas on submitting an initiative, which could consist of proposing that UN Security Council Resolution 242 be amended or of contacts with the parties concerned. Dr Ghali said that he had affirmed to the British deputy foreign secretary that in order to be useful, the European initiative must be based on the provisions of the Camp David agreements, because these agreements enabled Egypt to put the national rights of the Palestinian people on record as well as some important principles considered to be a victory for the Palestinian people.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt would explain its stand on the European initiative, affirming that Egypt's basic aim was to help the Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights.

In a statement to our reporter, Dr Ghali said that the cause for the suspension of the autonomy talks was the inability to overcome existing problems and the intransigence of Israel, which wanted an interpretation of the Camp David agreement different from what had been agreed upon at Camp David and from the principles of international law.

Dr Ghali said there is big difference between Egypt's and Israel's concept of security. In accordance with the Camp David agreements, Egypt believes that the responsibility for internal security should be in the hands of the Palestinian authority, while Israel wants to have this responsibility itself.

Dr Ghali said Egypt's stand is based on adherence to the provisions of the Camp David agreement. Although Egypt has no mandate from the Palestinians, he said, it is offering a framework to the Palestinian people to exercise their rights and express their opinion Egypt's basic task, he added, is to end the Israeli occupation, abolish the military government, and establish a Palestinian authority that can talk and negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had prepared an updated situation report covering the negotiations since last May. The report also includes alternatives for giving momentum to the negotiating process. This report will be submitted to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who will decide Egypt's stand in this connection.

Dr Ghali said there are contacts and cooperation between Egypt and the United States, which is considered a full partner in the talks, in order to overcome the obstacles thwarting the negotiations.

Concluding his statement, Dr Ghali said that Egypt is holding contacts with the African and Asian states to maintain the unity of the nonaligned movement as well as to preserve its principles and objectives following the death of Yugoslav President Tito.

Meeting With Khalil

NC111423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 May--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today received Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign secretary and lord privy seal. MENA has learned that during the meeting, which was also attended by British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Weir, they reviewed issues pertinent to the situation in the Middle East in light of the latest developments in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

In the meantime Mansur Hasan, minister of state for the Presidency and minister in charge of culture and information, has received Sir Ian Gilmour. The British ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

Meeting With Assembly Speaker

NC111534 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 11 (MENA)--Speaker of the People's Assembly Dr Sufi Abu Talib today received Sir Ian Gilmour, lord privy seal and British deputy foreign secretary, who is currently on a visit to Egypt. They reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian autonomy talks. Dr Abu Talib said Egypt was committed to the necessity of achieving self-rule to the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza and to make them exercise the right to self-determination. They also reviewed the parliamentary system in Egypt in the light of the multiparties system applied here.

The British official attended a People's Assembly sitting today where Abu Talib praised the efforts exerted by the British guest in defending the Arab right.

Meeting With Defense Minister

NC111536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 May--Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali received British Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour. The British military attache in Cairo attended the meeting.

MILITARY COURT TRIES THREE FOR SPYING FOR LIBYA

NC112047 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Marsa Matruh, 11 May--The Supreme Military Court in Marsa Matruh under Naval Captain Bakr Tawfiq today began the trial of three Libyan intelligence agents who were sent to spy on and photograph Egyptian military positions on the western border.

The three defendants are Ahmad Faraj 'Amir, Khamis Miftah Harun and Salih Jibril Sa'd.

The military prosecution leveled several charges against the defendants, including contacting a foreign state--Libya--to perform hostile acts against Egypt; contacting Libyan intelligence, which trained them in photography and information gathering; and divulging defense secrets.

The punishment for these crimes ranges from life sentence at hard labor to execution. The court has decided to adjourn its discussion of the case until 25 May, when it will hear the prosecution's arguments.

PAPER DECRIES RULE OF 'GANGSTERS' IN ARAB COUNTRIES

LD091329 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 May 80 p 6

[Ahmad Zayn article: "The Gangs and Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The Arab world's greatest tragedy today is that it is living in the era of states which are in fact a group of gangs that do not attempt to hide the truth about themselves and even make this public to the whole world.

In the past, if one was threatened by a gang he would seek protection from the state and would ask it to safeguard his life, his family's life and his money. But the situation today is just the opposite in that the ordinary Arab is forced to seek some gang that might protect him from his state and safeguard his life.

Al-Qadhdhafi, for example, publicly declares in the press and the radio that he will murder every Libyan abroad who opposes his regime. For this purpose he has organized terrorist groups to carry out this task for him. Therefore, every Libyan abroad is forced to seek a gang to protect him from his government's violence.

Iraq is another example. If officially announces that it will murder all its political opponents abroad. In fact, the Iraqi police in the last 2 weeks took 20,000 Iraqi citizens, put them on trucks and took them to the Iranian borders without a trial and without bringing charges.

Meanwhile, Al-Asad is adopting a gangster-style system both inside and outside Syria. Syrian citizens in Aleppo, Latakia and Damascus are abducted from their homes or arrested in the streets. The following day they are found in the streets having been shot.

Iran also commits similar massacres and actions in the name of Islam. In fact, the Iranian foreign minister threatened to kill the Arabs without trial if those who occupied the Iranian Embassy in London killed the hostages. Assassinations being carried out abroad by Iranians are modeled on the behavior of the world's criminal gangsters.

If we go to Algeria we find that the situation is even worse. People there disappear alive, and their dead bodies are later found dumped in various places. The identity of the murderer is known. It is the Algerian Government.

The states that have turned into gangs are proud of the fact and do not try to conceal it. On the contrary, every state declares and confirms that it is a big gang capable of killing in order to terrorize the others.

What is strange is that those in Egypt who are loyal to those regimes, which are all under the Soviet Union's control, use democracy as an excuse or pretext in an attempt to bring about a similar situation here and install a gang to rule us, to kill as it wishes, and to apply the same method of terror that we see daily.

Therefore, democracy must have rules and controls that would protect it from those who want to transform us from being a people enjoying freedom, security and safety into one ruled by gangs that commit murder publicly and into a people subject to the Soviet Union, into a people against whom the rules of the muderous gangs, which are now being applied in Libya, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and Aden, would be applied.

OMANI SULTAN'S ADVISER MEETS WITH AS-SADAT

NC111453 Cairo MENA in English 1225 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 11 (MENA)--Dr 'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, left here this afternoon, winding up his two-day visit to Egypt, during which he conveyed a message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to President Anwar as-Sadat. The Omani presidential adviser was received also by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Az-Zawawi was seen off by Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry 'Abd al-Mun'im at-Taklawi.

AS-SADAT ISSUES DECREE ON NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF

NC091540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree on the new customs tariff which comes in force tomorrow at all customs offices.

The new customs tariff aims at encouraging and protecting local industry and at achieving social justice by exempting basic and essential goods from taxes and customs duties and by increasing the taxes on luxury goods. It also aims at simplifying and coordinating customs formalities and at following international technological development in the customs field.

NDP TO HOLD CONFERENCES TO DISCUSS AS-SADAT PAPER

NC121425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] Secretariat in the Cairo Governorate will hold three expanded popular conferences at the end of this month to discuss the working paper on Egypt and the new Arab reality which President Anwar as-Sadat had prepared. This was stated by the NDP organizational affairs secretary in the Cairo Governorate. He added that the party Secretariat will continue holding such conferences until the end of next month. The outcome of this discussion will be compiled in a report to be submitted to the party Secretariat General.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Cairo, 10 May--The Egyptian Foreign Ministry today received the approval of the Governments of Poland, Argentina and Uganda for the Arab Republic of Egypt's newly nominated ambassadors to the three countries. The new ambassadors are Taha al-Majdub, ambassador to Poland; Mustafa Taqfiq, ambassador to Argentina; and Mahmud Fawzi, ambassador to Uganda. Taha al-Majdub was the head of the Egyptian side to the committee for normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, Mustafa Tawfiq was chief of the North America section at the Foreign Ministry and Mahmud Fawzi was previously Egyptian ambassador to Yemen. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2012 GMT 10 May 80 NC]

ARAB LIBERATION FRONT CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BETHLEHEM OPERATION

JN121650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Occupied Palestine--The group of the martyr Maj Khalid ad-Dhib, from the strugglers of the Arab Liberation Front [ALF], today carried out a heroic operation against the enemy patrols in occupied Palestine.

This was announced by a military spokesman of the ALF command for the forces working inside the occupied territories. The spokesman pointed out that, in retaliation for the Zionist occupiers' provocative practices against the sons of our people in the occupied West Bank, in accordance with our revolutionaries' challenge of all the enemy's suppressive security procedures, and acting upon orders received, a group of our strugglers attacked an enemy patrol with handgrenades and machineguns on the way to Ad-Duhayshah camp in the settlement of Gush ('Ezyon) near the Solomon Pools south of the city of Bethlehem. The operation destroyed the patrol car and killed or wounded a number of Zionists.

The ALF pledged that arms will continue to be raised against the enemy until all the occupied homeland's soil is liberated.

IRAQ CONTRIBUTES ADDITIONAL $3 MILLION TO UN FOR REFUGEES

GF121222 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] On the instructions of President Saddam Husayn, Iraq will contribute an additional $3 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA] to enable it to expand its services to our Palestinian Arab people. Iraq had contributed $2 million to UNRWA during the visit by UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck to Iraq on 24 April. Thus, Iraq's total contribution to UNRWA amounts to $5 million.

TRAINING PLANE RETURNS AFTER DETENTION IN IRAN

JN122120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May--The pilot and passengers of the Iraqi training plane that was kidnapped by the Persian regime have asserted that the plane was forced to make an emergency landing in a swamp when its wings were hit by U.S. Phantoms used by the Persian regime in Iran. In a televised interview broadcast over the Baghdad television network this evening, they exposed the inhuman methods to which they were subjected. They said that the Iranian Phantoms strafed the plane even when it was on the ground, showing the hidden hatred of this regime.

They said: Khomeyni's guards tried to kill us and subjected us to the ugliest tortures in solitary confinement. They even tore our clothes, which shows their brutality and deviation from Islam and religion. They asserted that, had it not been for the Iraqi Government warning, they would have been dead by now at the hands of the Khomeyni guards. They added that these guards do not spare children, elderly people or women, due to their hatred and the cooperation of the communists.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR ATTACKS IRAN, PRAISES SOVIET RELATIONS

JN122019 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Iraq's ambassador to the USSR, 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri, has reiterated that the practices of the agent Persian regime against Iraq are aimed at diverting Iraq's attention from performing its pan-Arab and struggling duties and from marshalling its potentials against the Zionist enemy.

In a press conference in Moscow today attended by Arab and foreign newsmen, the ambassador said that the present Persian regime is pursuing the aggressive course the shah of Iran had pursued against Iraq and the Arab nation. The Persian regime is still celebrating its usurpation of Arab land, is still pursuing its racist policy and is still suppressing non-Persian nationalities.

The Iraqi ambassador in Moscow pointed out that there is no difference between the shah's regime and the present Persian regime, particularly with regard to racist practices and imperialist commitments. He added that the present Persian regime, which came to power in the name of the Islamic revolution, should have ended past commitments and should return the three Arab islands [Lesser and Greater Tunb and Abu Musa] to the Arab nation.

He added: The Islamic revolution should not be in conflict with the Arab nation and should not obstruct our efforts to achieve our legitimate aspirations. There is no difference between the concept of the Arab revolution and that of the Islamic revolution. He said: We can not call what is taking place in Tehran a revolution. The revolution does not adopt a chauvinist and racist policy and does not combat the non-Persian nationalities' aspirations. The acts of the Persian rulers do not serve good neighborliness.

Touching on the Arab strugglers' operation in the Persian embassy in London, the ambassador said that these strugglers sought to express their legitimate aspirations and to draw the attention of the world public to their just cause. The people of 'Arabistan, who led uprisings and demonstrations during the shah's reign and effectively contributed to overthrowing the shah, are anxious to enjoy their national rights under the present regime.

The ambassador expressed his satisfaction over the relations of friendship between Iraq and the Soviet Union, adding that these relations will continue to develop for the benefit of the two peoples.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES VERBAL MESSAGE FROM MOROCCAN KING

JN121748 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May--President Saddam Husayn received here today Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco.

The Moroccan envoy conveyed a verbal message to president Saddam Husayn, which included the results of the contacts with the officials in France and the Vatican conducted by Hassan II of Morocco in his capacity as the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, which stems from the Islamic Conference.

Bensouda clarified his country's stand on the events witnessed by the Arab Maghreb and the relations of these events with the central Arab cause: Palestine.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed Iraq's firm stand on the pan-Arab issues, a stand that is based on the principle of uniting Arab ranks within the framework of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

IRAQI-CAPE VERDIAN TALKS BEGIN IN BAGHDAD 11 MAY

JN111924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 May--The party-official talks between Iraq and the Cape Verdian Republic began here tonight. President Saddam Husayn led the Iraqi side to the talks and President Aristides Maria Pereira led the Cape Verdian side.

At the outset of the talks, President Saddam Husayn stressed the importance of meetings between the two countries' officials and the exchange of views on issues of mutual interest. President Saddam Husayn expressed his hope that the talks will contribute to achieving progress and prosperity for the two peoples.

President Pereira praised the developments in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Cape Verde, asserting his country's desire to strengthen these relations.

The two sides reviewed current international events and fields of joint cooperation, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. They also discussed ways to reactivate the movement's role in the service of the issues of liberation and peace in the world. The talks also dealt with the scope of their joint cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields.

Further Talks 12 May

JN121020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May--Economic and technical talks between Iraq and the Cape Verdian Republic began here today. Led by Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, the Iraqi side to the talks comprised Dr 'Abd al-Amir al-Anbari, chairman of the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development, and representatives of the cabinet's Foreign Economic Relations Committee. The Cape Verdian side was headed by Minister of Economic Coordination Osvaldo Lopes da Silva and other trade officials.

The talks centered on the development of forumlas to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation and on the possibility of Iraq's contribution to the development of economic resources in the Cape Verdian Republic. After the meeting, the Iraqi minister said that the two sides agreed to form a technical committee that will be responsible for preparing a draft agreement on bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Deputy Premier Discusses Cooperation

JN120918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May--Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Cape Verdian Economic Coordination Minister Osvaldo Lopes da Silva. The meeting, which was attended by Iraqi RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, dealt with economic and technical cooperation and ways of developing it.

Presidents Confer

JN122025 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and president of the republic, this evening held a closed meeting with Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Cape Verdian Republic and secretary general of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde. During the meeting, the two leaders completed the talks which began yesterday. The talks dealt with the most significant world events and developments as well as issues of mutual interest. The two leaders discussed the various fields of their cooperation within the context of the Nonaligned Movement and ways to consolidate the movement's role to strengthen the interest of their peoples and their struggle against imperialism.

JOINT JORDANIAN-KUWAITI STATEMENT ISSUED 12 MAY

JN121715 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text of 12 May joint Jordanian-Kuwaiti statement on Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah's visit to Jordan]

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, made a 3-day official visit to Jordan from 10-12 May 1980.

The great guest his highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister and his delegation were accorded a warm reception, which reflects the good ties and close cooperation binding the two fraternal countries.

His highness the heir apparent and prime minister visited his brother, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and conveyed to him a message from his brother his highness the amir of Kuwait. His highness expressed the feelings of profound friendship and appreciation being harbored by his highness the amir of Kuwait for His Majesty King Husayn and for the fraternal Jordanian people.

During the visit, official talks were held between his highness and both His Highness Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal and the Jordanian prime minister. The talks were held in an atmosphere in which a spirit of frankness, mutual respect and complete understanding prevailed.

The talks dealt with the current Arab situation in the Middle East in particular and with international issues of mutual interest in general. The talks also dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries.

On the Kuwaiti side, the following persons took part in the talks: His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, minister of finance; Shaykh Salman ad-Du'ayj as-Sabah, Rashid 'Abd al-'Asis ar-Rashid, foreign ministry under secretary; Ibrahim Jasim al-Bahu, Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan; Dr Tariq 'Abd ar-Razzaq, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahu, director of the Prime Minister's Office; Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Badr, representative of the Defense Ministry General Staff.

On the Jordanian side, the following persons participated in the talks: Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the prime minister and foreign minister; Najib Irshaydat, minister of justice; Salim Masa'idah, minister of finance; Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs; Maj Gen Ma'mun Khalil, the director of public security; 'Amir Shammut, Foreign Ministry secretary general; Brig Gen Fathi Abu Talis, deputy chief of staff and deputy air force commander; and Munir ad-Durrah, director of the Prime Minister's office.

The talks dealt with the current Arab situation, particularly the circumstances engulfing the Palestinian isue, its developments, the continued Zionist occupation of Arab land and the outcome of the Arab summit conferences. The two sides' views were identical on all issues discussed in this regard. The two sides reiterated their rejection of the Camp David accords and of all the partial settlements. The two sides called for fully implementing the Arab summits' resolutions and for cementing Arab solidarity and all efforts aimed at achieving the unity of ranks and joint action necessary to marshal all the Arab nations' resources in order to confront the dangers and fateful challenges to which the Arab nation is exposed.

They also called for building intrinsic Arab power capable of liberating the occupied Arab territories and of enabling the Palestinian people to regain all their national and inalienable rights and to exercise their right for self-determination, including the establishment of their independent state on their soil.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for and backing of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides asserted that safeguarding security and stability in the Arab Gulf area is the responsibility of the area's states alone without any foreign intervention. They also stressed the need to keep the area free of any form of superpower conflict and to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the identity of their two countries' views with regard to the major international issues. They expressed their anxiety and concern over the tension that recently ensued in various parts of the world. They asserted their joint commitment to the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. They expressed their conviction for the need to establish relations among the countries based on mutual respect and in compliance with the principles that should govern international relations, particularly those stipulated in the UN charter on non-intervention in other countries' domestic affairs, and cooperation for the sake of preserving world security and peace in a spirit of construction and consultations.

The two sides stressed their rejection of all foreign interventions which might harm world peace and security. They expressed their satisfaction with the encouraging results which were reached in the field of bilateral relations. They also reiterated their wish to further strengthen these relations in the various spheres for the welfare of the two countries and the Arab nation. Acting on this premise, they reaffirmed their determination to increase the meetings between competent parties of both countries for this purpose.

His Highness heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah and his delegation expressed their appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality they were accorded during their visit to Jordan. His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah invited his brother His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf to visit Kuwait. They accepted gladly and promised to fix a date in the future.

AR-RA'Y REACTS TO CARTER PHILADELPHIA SPEECH

JN100745 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y comments on President Carter's speech [in Philadelphia] which focused on the need to establish peace in the Middle East. The paper says: In commenting on what President Carter has said, there are several observations that should be made, particularly the fact that the Palestinian people's attainment of their legitimate rights is the indispensable basis for the establishment of peace in the region. This obvious fact was overlooked by the U.S. President when he considered the establishment of peace in the area as the basis for the Palestinian people's attainment of their legitimate rights.

AR-RA'Y adds: The U.S. President has thus put the cart before the horse and provided an opportunity for a sterile Byzantine argument: Namely, does peace bring about the Palestinian people's rights or does the Palestinian people's attainment of their rights bring peace?

President Carter's apprehensions regarding extremism and intransigence did not prevent him from succumbing to the wishes and pressures of the Israeli leadership which is the worst model of extremism and intransigence. This submission has been embodied in the frequent resort to the U.S. veto to protect this same leadership from the will of the international community. The most recent example is the veto which aborted the Tunisian draft resolution calling on the UN Security Council to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The paper concludes: The Camp David process, which President Carter cited as an example of progress toward peace, is the exact opposite of that. No process has ever impeded progress toward peace as has the Camp David process.

AMMAN PAPER SEES OPPORTUNITY IN AUTONOMY TALKS BREAKDOWN

JN100800 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 May 80 p 2

[Editorail: "Peril and Potential"]

[Text] President as-Sadat's unilateral and indefinite postponement of the talks on Palestinian "autonomy" plays into the hands of the Israelis and Americans in ways that can only be perilous to the prospects for genuine peace in the Middle East. The "autonomy" process seemed designed this way from the beginning--threatening the chances for peace by its very nature, whether it succeeded or failed. By conceding that Israel's grip on the occupied Arab homeland is too strong to be loosened by a negotiating process styling itself as the "only true road to peace," Egypt hands Israel an opportunity to tighten that grip even further, as it has been doing throughout the year that the talks have been going on.

By deferring further progress until after the American presidential elections in November, President as-Sadat's move lessens the compulsion for an American administration to put further pressure on Israel on the question of Palestinian national rights. By doing Begin's work for him in wrecking the autonomy talks, As-Sadat leaves Begin with the whip hand. As the heightened scale of Israeli oppression and terror being practised on the West Bank indicates, the Israelis will not hesitate to crack that whip.

The autonomy concept will go unmourned. The collapse of the trilateral talks clears the way for a fresh approach. The level of tensions evident in West Bank makes it urgent that the international community should try now to devise a formula, through the application of international law, to end the Israeli occupation and open the way to meaningful negotiations on realising Palestinian national rights in Palestine.

The European community, specifically, must now come forward with its peace initiative. For more than a month, the European countries, aware of their vital interest in peace in the Middle East, have been wringing their hands in anticipation of the breakdown of the autonomy negotiations. Even before the latest round of Israeli attacks, arrests, deportations and general terror directed at the inhabitants of the occupied territories, more than one European leader was expressing unease at Israeli policies; one Belgian political leader, for example, has cited Israel as "an impossible country that must be brought to reason."

With the autonomy process mercifully dead, the Palestinians face the dilemma that, on the one hand, they now almost certainly will be exposed to the full brunt of Israeli attempts to consolidate and complete the expropriation, colonisation and annexation of their homeland and to erase their national identity, while at the same time, there is an opening for the initiation of a negotiating process which confronts their just demands in a realistic, compassionate and courageous manner. As they are doing now, the Palestinians ultimately will hold their destiny in their own hands. It is possible now that they might enlist the power and influence of a concerned world community, free of the opportunism and manipulation inherent in the Camp David process, to assist them in their national struggle.

PAPER QUOTES SOVIET OFFICIALS ON U.S.-ISRAELI WAR PLANS

NC120822 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In a statement published in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today, a high-ranking Soviet official says that the Soviet Union does not rule out the possibility that the United States will launch a local and limited war in the Arab Gulf region, while Israel will simultaneously launch a war against the Palestinian revolution and Syria. The Soviet official, however, adds that such a possibility does not upset the Soviet Union, because defeat will be the lot of the Americans in such a war.

The high-ranking Soviet official, who is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, says that the United States and Israel might embark on such a course in order to compensate for the U.S. strategic losses in Iran and Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Georgiy Zhukov, another member of the CPSU Central Committee, says that the solution to the situation in the Middle East lies in the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and halting the separate talks between the Egyptian regime and Israel.

ARMY COMMAND MAKES STATEMENT ON SINNIN DISTRICT CLASHES

NC112143 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2115 11 May 80

[11 May statement issued by Lebanese Forces Command]

[Text] On the night of Saturday-Sunday 10-11 May, a group of Syrian nationalists, in cooperation with Palestinian and leftist elements, tried to occupy the position known as Al-Mafaqim in Sinnin District. They abducted some shepherds and took them to an unknown destination. Elements of the Lebanese forces intercepted the attackers and repulsed them.

In the evening, the area of the clashes was subjected to artillery shelling, compelling the Lebanese forces to return the fire. The artillery fire exchange is continuing.

It is worth mentioning that contacts were held with the Arab Deterrent Forces Command to prevent the involvement of the command's forces in these incidents as was the case with the Qnat battle.

ADF SOURCE MAKES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN UPPER AL-MATN

NC112030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] An official source of the Arab Deterrent forces [ADF] was asked about the security situation in Upper Al-Matn. The source answered: This morning the situation became tense in the Biskinta-Az-Za'rur area, specifically on the two sides of Plateau Number 2050, southeast of Biskinta. Tension prevailed among the rival Lebanese parties in the area. Firing began at first light. The situation then worsened and mortars and some heavy weapons were used.

The ADF Command intervened to tackle the situation. It contacted the commands concerned to prevent the clash from escalating and to end it. As of 1930 today, the shelling had clearly eased. However, some scattered enclaves are intermittently trading fire from medium-caliber weapons.

This command continues to deal with this situation, bearing in mind that, as a result of these clashes, several light casualties have occurred. The precise number of casualties remains unknown.

ADF COMMANDER, AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSS UPPER AL-MATN SITUATION

NC121855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] At 1600 today, Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib visited Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil at his home. After the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, al-Khatib said: As a result of the security developments that have occurred at the Upper Al-Matn area in the past 24 hours and, following a telephone conversation between Shaykh Pierre and myself on the subject, I visited Shaykh Pierre at his home; we had a detailed discussion of the security situation in Upper Al-Matn as it had assumed proportions which called for attention. We also discussed a number of other security questions which, if tackled, will help in driving the march of national accord forward and also help the legitimate authority in spreading its own supremacy and the supremacy of law throughout Lebanon.

VOL REPORTS UPPER AL-MATN SITUATION REMAINS TENSE

NC130944 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Elements of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, leftists and aliens have not yet withdrawn from the Upper Al-Matn area despite the continuing efforts to contain the situation.

Our correspondent has learned that the Syrian Nationalists refuse to withdraw from the area without clear and direct orders from their command. Intermittent firing is reported in the area. Heavy fog in the area of clashes has prevented any observation of the movement of the Syrian Nationalists, leftists and aliens.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SHI'ITE COUNCIL DIRECTOR FAILS

NC121902 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the Voice of Lebanon, Director General of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council Shaykh Mahmud Farhat said that he was ambushed by armed men along the Sidon Road between 'Anqun and Sarba localities and that his aide 'Ali Qaruat was wounded.

The Red June Organization claimed that the Iraqi Ba'th is behind the [assassination] attempt and threatened to retaliate.

TISHRIN: U.S. PRESSURING ALLIES TO BACK ITS MIDEAST POLICY

JN120856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article in its "Behind the News" column entitled "Europe and the Camp David Dilemma," the newspaper TISHRIN asserts that the Camp David partners' failure to reach any detailed agreements on the topics they agreed on at Camp David, including the autonomy conspiracy, is just one aspect of the Camp David dilemma and the crisis of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The other aspects of the dilemma and the crisis are: the all-out Arab rejection of the Camp David accords, the failure of the idea of imperialist alliances, the isolation of the Egyptian regime and its complete inability to influence the Arabs, the failure of the U.S. military adventure in Iran and the removal of the United States from the circle of countries that are qualified and can play a role in international efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

If some people think that President Carter's action in bringing As-Sadat and Begin together at Camp David is a success for U.S. policy in the Middle East, then we say that an objective appraisal of Middle East developments since Carter took power indicates that these developments are moving against U.S. interests and plans. The U.S. position in the Middle East today is weaker than it was when the United States enforced the Camp David accords. As a matter of fact, it can be said that this position is deteriorating.

The prestige and the political and diplomatic status that the United States has built up so carefully, persistently and maliciously since the glorious October 1973 liberation war have all collapsed. No one in the Arab world today has one good word to say about the United States, which has been truly exposed as the declared enemy of the Arab nation and its national interests and as the party directly responsible for Israeli aggression and occupation and for the hampering of just and lasting peace.

The United States is not suitable as a mediator or an arbitrator in the Middle East because it is a party to the dispute. It is rejected by the Arabs because it represents the main power behind the enemy front. It is rejected because it represents imperialist opposition to the freedom and independence of the peoples of the region and imperialist military threats to the security and peace of this strategically important part of the world.

The Arabs and Iran have resisted U.S. pressure and threats. There is no indication that the region's resistance will ever weaken before the United States, which wants to establish its hegemony over the region and its oil wealth and to render the area subject to U.S. tutelege. The United States is risking many things, to the point of losing everything.

It appears that Washington's rulers are more convinced now, especially when faced by the solid Arab front rejecting the Camp David accords, that the United States is no longer able to cross the Middle East barriers and face the liberation movements in the region on its own. Thus, the United States has turned to pressuring its Western allies to support its policy on and confrontation with the peoples of the Middle East. This pressure has gone as far as humiliating and slighting the independence and will of these allies, which made them react by defending their European independence.

Perhaps Carter's open criticism of the countries of Western Europe when he said: They want us to lead them but they do not want to cooperate. And FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's retort that he has not asked anyone to lead him, is an indication of what is truly going on these days between the United States and Western Europe.

The arrogance of power practiced by the United States has led to the collapse of its position and the shrinking of its role and influence in the Middle East. The United States is now practicing this arrogance on the countries of Western Europe so that they will burn their fingers in trying to save the burning U.S. chestnut in the Middle East.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS POSTPONEMENT

JN100730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH comments on As-Sadat's deceptive statement postponing the negotiations with Israel.

The paper says: Head of the Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat has issued instructions postponing the negotiations with Israel under the pretext of slow progress in the autonomy talks. This deceptive and misleading statement must be added to the series of lies and deceptive remarks As-Sadat has made during his rule of Egypt and to his conspiracies against the Arab cause. At the time that As-Sadat called for postponement of autonomy talks, he embraced the Zionist war minister and shook hands with him--hands stained with Palestinian and Lebanese blood--only hours after raids against the Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon.

A second proof of As-Sadat's deceptive stand is that at the time he made his statement, he and the Zionist war minister had signed seven multipurpose agreements within the framework of normalizing relations between Egypt and Israel and opening Egypt's doors to the Zionist infiltration. A third proof is that Israel and the United States are of the opinion that nothing has taken place or that nothing has changed regarding As-Sadat's position in the hostile alliance.

ATH-THAWRAH says: The explanation for this As-Sadat statement is that he received orders from Washington through Carter's envoy Linowitz, who arrived in Egypt with the Zionist war minister. And the timing of this statement, which coincided with the escalating popular upheaval in the occupied homeland and the increasing popular opposition in Arab Egypt, had the objective of absorbing resentment and reducing pressure on the collapsing agent regime.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RETURNS HOME FROM TITO FUNERAL

LD090120 Algiers Domestic in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, arrived back in Algiers at 2200 tonight from Belgrade after leading the delegation of the FLN Political Bureau and Central Committee to the funeral of late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. During his stay in Belgrade, President Bendjedid received FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the presence of Rabih Bitat and Mohamed Benyahia, members of the Political Bureau, and speaker of the People's Assembly and foreign minister respectively.

He also received Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rodriguez. He also had talks with Yugoslav leaders headed by President Lazar Kolisevski. The discussions lasted over an hour and were attended by speaker of People's Assembly Rabih Bitat and Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101224 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] Italian President Alessandro Pertini arrived in Algeria this morning on an official visit to our country. On his arrival at Houari Boumediene International Airport, our radio correspondent reports:

Italian President Pertini began a visit of friendship to Algeria today at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The Italian president arrived in Algiers this morning accompanied by a number of Italian officials and found brother Chadli Bendjedid leading those who welcomed him.

Talks Reported

LD111234 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Algiers, 11/5/80 (APS)--President Sandro Pertini is in Algeria since yesterday. President Pertini arrived at 1015 am at Houari Boumediene international airport where he was welcomed by President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of FLN Party and several other senior government officials including Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia, Finance Minister Mohamed Yala, Commerce Minister Abdelghani Akbi and Light Industries Minister Said Ait-Messaoudene.

In a short statement at the airport the Italian head of state said his visit to Algeria will be "very useful" because Italy "is keen on establishing close relations of friendship and cooperation with Algeria."

Political talks between the two heads of state started at the People's Palace. The Algerian delegation was led by President Chadli and composed of Mr Mohamed Benyahia, Mohamed Yala, Abdelghami Akbi, Mohiedine Amimour (counsellor at the presidency) and other Foreign Ministry officials.

The Italian delegation was headed by President Pertini and composed of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Libero Della; Antonio Maccnico, secretary general of the presidency; Caro Calenda, diplomatic counsellor of the president; and Mr Pignatelli, Italian ambassador to Algiers.

The political talks resumed at 1530 at the level of foreign ministers while President Pertini devoted the afternoon to visiting some historical monuments and sites. President Pertini was accompanied in his visit by Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani, and Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyaha. He admired Algiers Bay from St Raphael (Cassah Heights) and visited the "Dey's Palace" and "Princesses' Palace" (Casbah) and the admirality. At the end of these visits, President Pertini went to El Alia cemetery where he laid a wreath on late President Boumediene's tomb.

At 1800 President Pertini flew to Ouargla in the company of Mr Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries; and Mr Omar Oussedik, Algerian ambassador to Rome. He is expected to visit today the gas installations of Hassi R'mel and to meet the Italians working there. He will also visit the southern town of Ghardaia.

MALIAN PRESIDENT VISITS, MEETS WITH BENDJEDID

LD111916 Algiers APS in English 1523 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Algiers, 11/05/80, (APS)--President Moussa Traore, Malian head of state, arrived Sunday to Algiers. President Moussa Traore was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by M. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN Party secretary general surrounded by M. Mohamed Benyahia, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, other senior officials and the members African diplomatic corps accredited to Algiers as well.

The Malian head of state accompanied by President Chadli Bendjedid reviewed a detachment of Haras el Djoumhouri (Republic Guards) which was paying honours. In the honour room President Traore said in a press statement: "I thank my brother and friend, President Chadli for the cordial welcome by delegation and myself received." "During my visit, I will have talks with my friend and brother on questions of common interest," added the Malian head of state before stating: "As you know, the Algerian-Malian joint commission held recently a meeting, some objectives have been fixed by our two governments."

As concerns next Freetown summit, President Traore declared: "We think this summit will be decisive, especially after the extraordinary summit of Lagos on economic problems. We think that Freetown will know the solution of certain political problems which remained in suspense during last twelve months."

President Traore started talks with President Chadli after his arrival. At the end of the one-hour talks between the two heads of state, President Moussa Traore left Algiers.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI: 'PHYSICAL LIQUIDATION IS FINAL PHASE'

LD122110 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 12 May 80

[11 May speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at meeting with revolutionary committee of the oil and mineral engineering college at Al-Fatih University--recorded]

[Excerpts] If the operations which aim at disarming the counterrevolution elements by taking away their political, economic and social weapons fail to achieve their objective, physical liquidation becomes the final phase of the revolutionary struggle for a final and decisive result. The counterrevolutionary forces, with their weapons--political, economic and social--[words indistinct]. The counterrevolutionary forces are still maintaining their strength. That means that final victory may be theirs. But the revolution has triumphed! It has spread its control; the revolutionary forces are now in control. Therefore, it should disarm the counterrevolutionary forces. It is not necessary to embark on physical liquidation right from the very beginning. [Words indistinct] the revolutionary transformation in the whole of the society, it is not necessary for the society to carry out a physical liquidation on itself--that is to say, physically liquidate the counterrevolutionary forces. This is not necessary and should not be practiced, except in the last resort. But it is necessary to disarm this class of its political, economic and social weapons. When the workers staged the revolution on 1 September 1978 and took control of the factories, contracts and all places of production and toppled the employers' class, the contractors and the middlemen, the workers became free on that very day. This weapon has fallen into the hands of the revolutionary forces; into the hands of the popular masses. The employers had the factories, the capital and the contracts, as well as all the economic capabilities which were in their hands, as weapons--dangerous weapons--with which they could enslave the people. Workers are not free so long as they are hired by the employers. They are slaves of the employers--whether the employer is the government or anything else. By taking control of the factories and all places of production on 1 September 1978, the workers seized the weapon and took it from the counterrevolutionary forces--the forces which only live by enslaving others and monopolizing all the capabilities to their advantage and at the expense of the masses' interests.

The counterrevolutionary forces may continue to work against the revolution, despite the fact that they have been disarmed and their political, economic and social weapons have been taken away. In this case, physical liquidation becomes inevitable [words indistinct] Italy, Germany, Britain, Beirut, the United States--opening fire on the revolution and on the people's authority from abroad. They (?have opposition) papers, and (?publish) opposition (?leaflets); they cooperate with U.S. intelligence. They cooperate with the Israelis. They cooperate with the traitor As-Sadat. They cooperate with Ahmad Uthman. There are companies composed of Libyans and Ahmad Uthman as well as Israelis, (?Americans), Italians [words indistinct] Libya. Mixed companies [words indistinct]. They have allied themselves with the enemies, with the international rightwing, with colonialism, Zionism and reaction. Here the revolutionary committees disarmed them, but the operation has not been effective. Therefore, the third meeting of the revolutionary committees at Qar Yunis University [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] we applied to some Libyans--the remnants of the monarchical regime and the society of exploitation. When we disarmed them, that was not the end. They are still carrying out acts which are hostile to the revolution. Therefore, the revolutionary committee said: No, physical liquidation of enemies abroad should be carried out. This is what the revolutionary committees declared. Since then the revolutionary committees embarked on the physical liquidation of enemies of the revolution abroad. That was a (?very clear) decision. [passage indistinct]

Physical liquidation, therefore, is the final phase of the struggle--the final stage of the revolutionary struggle to achieve a final result to all these operations. The Palestinian people--the revolutionary forces of the Palestinian people--we do not say all the Palestinian people because the revolutionary forces are the ones which are setting up the fronts, such as the Ahmad Jibril front, a detachment of the Palestinian revolution; but there are the masses, many of them which have not been liberated yet; they are not in the battle yet. Because of adverse circumstances, the Palestinian revolutionary forces have not been able to incite these masses yet to shoulder arms and fight. So far, there are no possibilities of comprehensively mobilizing them at the popular level. At any rate, the revolutionary forces now form the detachments of the resistance; but there are many Palestinian masses everywhere in the Arab homeland, in the world and in the tents of the refugee camps which are outside the scope of fighting. The struggle now between the Palestinian revolution and the Israeli enemy is going on according to the slogan we raised at the third meeting of the revolutionary committees. The Palestinian people have been disarmed by the enemy; their political, economic and social weapons have been taken away. But they are people and have a cause. The operation did not eliminate the effectiveness of the Palestinians. They reorganized themselves and set up resistance detachments, awaiting the return to their land. In this case the enemy became convinced that the physical liquidation of the Palestinian revolution was the final solution in the struggle between him and the Palestinians. Therefore, we see that the Israelis now refrain from negotiating with the Palestinians. They do not conduct a dialogue with them. Every day they send out squadrons of aircraft and missile-carrying naval units, inflicting devastation and death on them with bombs, missiles, artillery, etc.

The Israelis have decided to physically liquidate the forces of the Palestinian revolution so that the people now living in the tents of the refugee camps remain backward, ignorant, hungry and accept any position dictated by the enemy in alliance with their agents, such as As-Sadat. The Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolutionary forces [words indistinct] the physical liquidation of the enemy because the struggle has reached a certain degree where this (?problem) between the Palestinians and the Israelis cannot be solved save by physical liquidation. It is not possible to negotiate with the hostile Israeli society unless one negotiates with it like As-Sadat has done--to recognize it. This is what negotiation with it means. As-Sadat recognized it and negotiated with it to end the state of war. This means that Israeli society will be revived and could live on. This is what negotiation with it means. Any negotiation with the enemy is in the enemy's interest.

Therefore, the correct decision is physical liquidation of the Israeli enemy, (?to hit any Israeli wherever you may find him). There is no other solution.

In order to win the election, Carter [words indistinct] sacrifices the workers' efforts, sacrifices the United States, [words indistinct], bombs any country, invades Iran, invades Libya; all this in order to win the elections. He (?deceives) the American people and belittles them, like a child. All this in order to win the elections. He does not care about the real issues but chooses to play (?like a child). He sends aircraft to Iran so that they will [passage indistinct]. He tried with the Libyans--students in the United States. He gave them hours to leave the United States so that the Americans will say: How wonderful; Carter is fighting terrorism. [sentence indistinct]

All this is to trick the masses in order to win their votes. [sentence indistinct] The counterrevolutionary forces are the same. When we call for the revolution, we mean an international revolution, a popular revolution, a socialist revolution. (?Some used to think) that communism would provide the answer. No. There is now a third path advocated by the Green Book, advocated by the revolutionary committees--that is, the people's forces. The people are to rule themselves by themselves and not by party councils.

The counterrevolutionary forces should be physically liquidated. The revolutionary task shall not end unless the opposition is liquidated. This is not only applied to those who are abroad, but to all the counterrevolutionary forces.

In any dictatorial society you find the machinery whose task is to suppress the people. Security is in the hands of the police in the dictatorial regime. [sentence indistinct] This police force suppresses the masses. As the security of the state in such a country is entrusted to the police, the security machinery is transformed into machinery for suppression, in order to ensure the security of authority. We can see this in many countries of the world. This is clear in the Arab countries and we have many examples of this--the police suppressing the masses. Some may use the armed forces in suppressing the masses. [passage indistinct] In Libya, security and the army came under control of the popular committees, which were set up by the popular congresses. This means that the people took control of these organs, which are actually being used now to protect the security of the masses and in the service of the masses. This is because authority is now in the hands of the people. No government is using these organs in order to protect itself. Authority is in the hands of the popular congresses, and the latter, through the popular committees, are now in control of the police and intelligence, using them for protection of the masses.

AMERICANS DEPORTED FOR ESPIONAGE, TERRORISM

LD122353 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2337 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Twenty-five Americans have been deported from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The competent popular security quarters reported that it has been established that these deported Americans were involved in spying and have connections with terrorist organizations and with anti-Semitic organizations. It has been established that those deported were engaged in damaging relations between Libyan and American peoples.

FOUR 'STUDENTS' RETURN FROM U.S.; FOUR OTHERS APPOINTED

LD130028 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Members of the popular committee of the People's Bureau in Washington, who were ousted by the American authorities, arrives in Tripoli last night.

A source at the Foreign Liaison Bureau said upon welcoming the four members of the popular committee who returned from the United States: We welcome the heroes and soldiers of the Great 1 September revolution who performed their struggling role in asserting the people's authority and in preaching the message of the revolution abroad.

The source stressed that the convulsion of the popular revolution will continue to destroy the traditional diplomatic bases which are the product of a capitalist society on whose ruins new bases are being built for the popular action and international relations among peoples based on mutual respect and freedom of peoples. He added that the revolutionary march on the embassies will continue to assert the will of the Libyan people.

The source also emphasized that the masses of the Libyan students in the United States have appointed four new members from among the revolutionary force to replace the four heroes who returned to the homeland. This will assert the masses march and the people's authority in accordance with the sayings of the Green Book: "Committees everywhere, no democracy without popular congresses." The source also emphasized that the relations of the Libyan people with the American people will not be affected, despite the inappropriate behavior of the American authorities because the American people acted beyond general decency in their treatment to the members of the popular committee who did their best to establish and consolidate the relations between the two peoples.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD122058 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The PDRY defense minister, brother 'Ali Antar, this evening arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed at Tripoli international airport by armed forces commander Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Delivers Message

LD130122 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The leader received a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of PDRY, tonight. The PDRY president stressed the cohesion between the Great 1 September revolution and the Yemeni revolution and the consolidation of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the preparedness to confront reaction and colonialism in the region. The message was delivered by brother 'Ali Antar, the Yemeni defense minister, when he was received by the leader tonight. The meeting was also attended by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis. 'Ali Antar arrived in Tripoli earlier this evening.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT OULD HAYDALA VISITS PRC

For Chinese media reportage on the visit of Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala to the PRC, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 12 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR PARIS

LD091336 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Rabat, May 9, (MAP)--Mr M'hammad Boucetta, Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here Thursday for France. Mr Boucetta will attend the works of the Franco-African summit as observer. The summit is to open its work in Nice (France) this Friday.

BOUABID COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED COUNTRIES STAND, SAHARA

LD281317 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 14-20 Apr 80 p 27

[Interview granted by Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid to Patrice Barra--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Will the Islamic world, if it continues to adopt a united stand as it did during the Islamabad conference, be able to join the big power game?

[Answer] The Islamic world is not particularly looking to join any big power game, as you put it. Rather, it is seeking to defend the ideals, ethics and spiritualism advocated by Islam. It is also seeking to preserve a nation consisting of about 1 billion people in the face of attacks by its numerous enemies. Morocco today is in the forefront of this battle, especially after his majesty the king assumed the chairmanship of the Jerusalem committee, whose basic task is to liberate the holy city and enable the Palestinians to obtain their national rights.

[Question] Do you consider the upsetting of the balance of power in the international field to be in favor of what is still being called "the Third World" and how does Morocco view the shaping of a new world economic order?

[Answer] On the contrary, the conflict between the two camps and the exacerbation of international tension are happening at the expense of the Third World countries, which find themselves the target of contest between the East and West and the focus of ambitions looking for domination. This is from the political aspect. As for the economic aspect, the international crisis is also particularly felt by the countries that possess no energy sources. The gap between rich and poor countries is widening steadily.

Therefore, as long as the advanced countries continue to devote their vast resources to armament and refuse to honor their obligations toward the Third World the new world economic order which everybody is talking about will remain theoretical, which does pose a danger to world peace and security.

[Question] Do you not believe that the Afghanistan events will prompt the nonaligned states which consider the Soviet Union a "natural ally" to reconsider their stands?

[Answer] The nonaligned philosophy as defined by its founders such as Nehru and Tito is based on keeping away from the two blocs with a view to preserving the developing countries' national independence and establishing cooperation between countries unhampered by ideologies. But what has happened and is still happening in Afghanistan is of important significance in this regard. I would dare to hope that the countries of the nonaligned movement propounding the well-known "natural ally" formula will know how to reach the right conclusion.

[Question] How does Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's policy affect stability in the Arab Maghreb?

[Answer] The Libyan regime poses a danger not only to the Maghreb but also to the whole Arab and African world. Furthermore, nobody is unaware of the regime's undesirable interference in the world countries and its ties with various terrorist and separatist movements. As far as the Arab Maghreb is concerned, in particular, Tunisia, Mauritania and Morocco have each had in turn to confront Libya's instigations aimed at undermining stability, particularly in Morocco. I would like once again to underline the destructive and criminal role which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is playing by arming the mercenaries working for Algeria.

In this regard I must stress the blame that falls on the Libyan regime, especially since it has decided to supply the mercenaries with highly sophisticated weapons the like of which hardly any of the regular armies on the continent possess.

[Question] Will the Saharan problem continue to dominate Moroccan foreign policy this year as well?

[Answer] Preserving the integrity of our territories will, of course, be given priority both internally and externally. But Morocco will continue unwaveringly and with the same determination to fight backwardness internally and to shoulder its responsibilities on the international, regional and bilateral levels.

[Question] How do you view a comprehensive solution to the Saharan problem or a conference of the countries bordering the Sahara, bearing in mind that the Algerian authorities refuse to negotiate with you if you do not negotiate with the POLISARIO?

[Answer] I have already said that as far as we are concerned there is no question of negotiating with persons who only represent themselves and those slogan (POLISARIO) symbolizes no legal existence whatsoever.

In any case, we refuse to join Algeria in its evasive policy. Anyone who wants to face the facts will realize that the conflict in northwest Africa and the attacks aimed at Morocco constitute both in context and in essence a dispute between Morocco and Algeria, which is backed by Libyan petrodollars and mercenaries from various sources. Also one day we must sit with our neighbors at the negotiating table in order to settle this bilateral dispute. Obviously we will remain ready for dialogue not only to resolve the conflict but also to establish multilateral cooperation among the countries bordering the Sahara. Such cooperation would be beneficial for everybody provided it is not subject to terms of a dominating nature or to any interference in countries' domestic affairs and sovereignty.

MOROCCO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD091722 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] This morning the president of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema, at the end of his visit to Morocco left the country from Nawasir International Airport.

The Moroccan aircraft carrying the president of Equatorial Guinea is the first to fly the direct air route between Morocco and Equatorial Guinea. Here follows the joint communique between Morocco and Equatorial Guinea, issued following the visit of President Nguema:

His Excellency Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, president of the state and president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, paid a working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 4 to 9 May 1980, at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II. During his stay in Morocco his excellency the president of Equatorial Guinea held talks with His Majesty King Hassan II in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding.

On the occasion His Excellency President Ngueman insisted on expressing to His Majesty King Hassan his warm appreciation for the full assistance and support which his country enjoys from Morocco, especially in the field of raising economic and social development in Equatorial Guinea. He also praised the indefatigable work and great efforts exerted by his majesty and his government toward realizing the development of the Moroccan kingdom and its prosperity. His Majesty King Hassan II, for his part, expressed to his excellency the president of Equatorial Guinea his full appreciation for the work he still continues to do toward the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal people of Equatorial Guinea, in response to (?aims) and aspirations for a better life within the framework of freedom and dignity. His majesty also stressed to President Nguema his deep appreciation and Morocco's readiness to support the work of Equatorial Guinea for the realization of its development under the leadership of the Supreme Military Council.

While reviewing bilateral relations the heads of the two states agreed to strengthen, activate and expand cooperation between their two countries. They noted that the general framework formed by the technical and scientific cooperation agreement, as well as treaties in the fields of agriculture and health signed in Rabat on 7 December (?1973), gave these relations a necessary stimulus.

The heads of the two states noted with complete satisfaction that relations between the two countries were being continuously strengthened and were growing according to their lofty directives in the interest of the two fraternal people. Thus, it has been decided to strengthen cooperation in various fields between the two countries, especially in the sectors of agriculture, health and air transport.

From the desire of the two countries to provide air communications it has been decided to link Casablanca with Malabo with a regular air route through the Royal Air Maroc Company. This line is to be inaugurated on 9 May 1980.

His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema reviewed the international situation, especially in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. They noted with satisfaction their complete agreement of viewpoints regarding all issues raised during these talks. They also placed on record their agreement of viewpoints on the ways and means for destroying the existing tension in the regions in which peace and stability are threatened. They also raised the question of the existing state of tension in northwest Africa. In this respect and in the light of analyses carried out by the government of Equatorial Guinea, President Nguema informed his majesty that the government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has decided to rescind recognition of the so-called Saharan Republic made by the previous regime in Equatorial Guinea.

At the end of the visit to Morocco, His Excellency President Teodoro Obiang Nguema insisted on expressing to His Majesty King Hassan II and to this government and to Moroccans his profound gratitude and warm appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality he and the accompanying delegation enjoyed.

POLISARIO-MOROCCAN FIGHTING REPORTED 6-9 MAY

LD112124 Rabat in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Units of our Royal Armed Forces continued the mopping-up operations in the Quarkziz area on 9-10 May. Thus, our Royal Air Force surprised in the (El Hamdah) area 32 enemy military jeeps loaded with mercenaries and fleeing eastward from the fire of the ground forces which were chasing them. Our Royal Air Force destroyed 19 vehicles.

Our Royal Armed Forces embarked on the mopping-up operation in the battlefield on the evening of 8 May. They came across the bodies of 38 mercenaries, which they buried according to Muslim traditions. They also found three trucks and two armored cars, a 20-mm gun, a 12.7-mm machinegun, three radios and a large amount of ammunition and light weapons which they found in an unoperative condition.

'Heavy Enemy Losses'

LD092205 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Uhud, Zelaka and Zag units of the Royal Armed Forces continue their mopping-up operation in the Ouarkziz mountain ranges in the south. Elements from the Uhud and Zelaka units, operating from the Assa area, joined by units from Zag began last Tuesday morning, 6 May, a large-scale mopping-up operation in the area during which they inflicted heavy loss of life and equipment on the mercenary elements filtering from across the Algerian borders. They also seized large quantities of military hardware, which were shown to the nation and foreign press yesterday at the site of the operations between Assa and Zag.

Commander Hassan Bahroush, commander of operations at al-Mandeb and the Ouarkziz Pass, has made a statement in which he said that in the 60 hours from Tuesday until yesterday the mercenaries lost 230-235 killed. He said that 45 corpses of the mercenaries were gathered by the Royal Armed Forces and were buried. He added that limbs of 64 mercenary corpses were found dismembered as a result of air strikes. The mercenaries took with them 80 other mercenary corpses during their flight, he said, as they have been accustomed to not leaving behind any corpses so that they may fabricate stories about their false triumphs. [all figures as heard]

Our Royal Armed Forces have destroyed 15 jeeps which were completely wiped out because of the intensity of the strikes. They also destroyed about 20 trucks and damaged 25 other vehicles. They also destroyed three rocket batteries.

The Royal Armed Forces also seized a large quantity of arms including 25 [word indistinct] projectiles and [word indistinct] guns and binoculars, rocket launchers and antitank artillery, guns, Land Rovers and radio sets.

The Royal Army Forces lost 26 martyred and 40 others wounded.

The journalists were shown equipment with the words "spare parts for harvesters--made in DPRK and exported to Tripoli" inscribed on them. This provides yet another proof of Algeria's and Libya's involvement and proves that the POLISARIO is no more than a group of mercenaries organized and financed by the two countries. Further proof came in the form of books and manuscripts about the Algerian people's army.

The foreign and national pressmen toured the Quarkziz mountains and visited the areas of operation and command. They ascertained that Zag is neither under seige nor surrounded by the mercenary elements. The pressmen went to Zag from Assa by helicopter flying no higher than 10 meters. They have seen for themselves the units of the Royal Armed Forces which are standing firmly in all parts of the area. The pressmen disembarked fr m the helicopters only a few kilometers away from the populated areas and then traveled in jeep in complete safety to the command center where its commander, Col al-Alami offered them tea and briefed them about the position of the town and details of the operations. He assured them that normal life prevails in the town just like the other towns of the kingdom.

During their flight over the areas and their landing in various parts of it, particularly in the areas of Assa and (Rguebi), the pressmen came to realize that the Royal Armed Forces are in full control of the situation, are enjoying high moral and have all the weapons they need.

Mopping-Up Operation

LD092207 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] We have just received the following new details about the battles in the Quarkziz area:

Units of the Royal Armed Forces continued their mopping-up operations in the Quarkziz area on 6-7 May. They destroyed new enemy posts and crushed two enemy convoys of reinforcements which were coming from the east. They also destroyed two convoys of 63 military vehicles. During the operations a number of mercenaries ran away, leaving behind them in the battlefields the bodies of their colleagues and a large quantity of military hardware.

During the days 6, 7 and 8 May the enemy left behind in the battlefield over 450 killed and wounded, 262 damaged mechanized military vehicles including 5 rocket launchers of 122-mm caliber. Our Royal Armed Forces also seized 7 military mechanized vehicles equipped with guns, 2 armored vehicles, 12 military vehicles, 9 partly-damaged military vehicles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Undoubtedly, the gravity of the enemy losses in life and equipment will be clearly seen when the details of the battle which took place in the evening of 8 May become known. In this battle our Royal Armed Forces lost 36 martyrs and 40 wounded. We also lost two jeeps and had one armored vehicle slightly damaged.

RADIO REPORTS ON EGYPT'S KHALIL RESIGNATION

TA121823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has submitted his resignation and that of his cabinet to President as-Sadat, to enable the president to carry out a cabinet reshuffle. The reshuffle is expected to lead to a massive domestic reform program, but Egyptian officials say it will not affect foreign policy or the conduct of the negotiations with Israel.

Fifty-four prominent Egyptians, including two former vice presidents and five ex-cabinet ministers, have accused President as-Sadat of arbitrary ad hoc decisions and called for a more representative system of government. As an example, they cite President as-Sadat's offer of military facilities to the United States for its abortive rescue attempt in Iran. The group of 54 charged that the Cabinet was not even consulted about this. They go on to accuse President as-Sadat of disregarding the Constitution and making opposition irrelevant.

CAIRO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON UNREST IN SYRIA

TA120723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] We will open our newsreel with recent events in Syria. As reported by Egyptian sources internal unrest is continuing there. Reports from Syria have decreased due to internal censorship. According to the Egyptian sources, additional incidents have been registered in northern Syria in the last 10 days, in which 12 security men were killed. According to reports arriving in Cairo--so our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari tells us--President al-Asad has given the heads of the secret services a 3-month term to end the liquidation campaign of the underground members in northern Syria.

[Begin Ya'ari recording] Meanwhile, it has emerged that the underground has prepared a blacklist of candidates to be executed, including the Syrian mufti, 77-year-old Shaykh Ahmad (Quftaro)--whose son was murdered 1 year ago--and the former minister of religious trusts, 'Abd al-Sattat as-Ayyid. Both these men--as well as other religious personalities close to the regime--are currently receiving threatening letters. So does Shaykh Salah ('Aqla) of Damascus, presently recovering--under strict guard--in a Paris hospital from the wounds inflicted on him during an attempt on his life.

Opposition leaflets are distributed in northern Syria. It has been reported that recently they included an emphasis on self-criticism and reexamination of the opposition's activities to date in the wake of the regime's countermeasures. For instance, leaflets issued by the Muslim brothers state that their being the authorities' number one target endows them with a senior status and the leadership of the opposition movements. However, this position is not accepted by the other factions, such as the Progressive National Front, whose propaganda campaign mainly revolves around the demand for democratization. The leader of the Socialist Union Faction, Kamal al-Atasi--a well-known psychiatrist in Damascus--has published leaflets demanding the cancellation of the emergency state, the special courts, freedom of the press, the release of prisoners and free elections. Al-Atasi has recently told visitors that there is a major exaggeration in assessing the weight carried by the Muslim brothers in the opposition camp. According to him, a new and dangerous phenomenon has been developing: the appearance of armed militias in the countryside based on sectarian organization.

Al-Asad allows Al-Atasi and his like to express themselves in this spirit in a relatively open way in order to isolate the Muslim brothers and prevent the existence of a wide oppositionary coalition against the regime. This is all from Cairo. [end recording]

SECURITY FORCES REPORT SHIFT IN AREAS OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY

TA112017 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Over the last year the Israeli security forces encountered 138 terrorist squads, 24 after they had already carried out terrorist acts and 114 that were going to perpetrate terrorist acts. Some of the latter already had the necessary equipment when they were discovered by the security forces. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reported that in the past year the terrorists increased the types of sabotage materials introduced into the territories, reduced the number of the active terrorist squads and increased the secrecy of their activity. The terrorists have committed about 240 terrorist acts. The emphasis has shifted from Judaea and Samaria, where acts of terrorism have declined by 30 percent, to terrorist activity within the Green Line and Jerusalem, where a rise of about 60 percent was noted.

Our correspondent reported that increased Palestinian nationalism in the territories and the recent civilian ferment have damaged the security forces' intelligence capability, limited cooperation by local agents and reduced the cooperation by detainees during investigations. Our correspondent added that the interrogation of several terrorists captured over the last 6 months revealed that they were sent on their mission from the PLO's Cairo office, located near the big Jewish synagogue.

CAPTURED TERRORIST SAYS UNIFIL ALLOWS TERRORISTS TO INFILTRATE

TA121837 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Now to the Lebanese border, to the Lebanese side of the border. The terrorist captured by the Christians in southern Lebanon spoke with journalists today in the militias' prison in the village of Ad-Da'sah. The terrorist said that he had been in the squad that blew up a house, about 6 months ago, in a southern Lebanese village and had thus caused the death of an inhabitant of the village. The UN troops from the Netherlands and Ireland are not preventing terrorists from crossing over territory under their control to attack villages in the southern Lebanon enclave. This evidence was given by the captured terrorist. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, visited the prison in the village of Ad-Da'sah. [begin recording]

[Horowitz] [Words indistinct] near the village of Ad-Da'sah in southern Lebanon was lifted for about half an hour today. The terrorist, 'Abdallah Fahd Ahmad, aged 20, who was arrested at the end of the week by militia soldiers, faced a group of journalists who heard the first details about the blowing up of the house in the village of Bayt Lif by a terrorist squad to which he belonged. He described how the terrorist squad, on its way to the village, crossed through the areas under the control of UNIFIL troops without any interference. In that action the cousin of the captured terrorist was killed and the house was seriously damaged. Six months after the action the terrorist wanted to emphasize that he regrets what he did.

[Ahmad--in English] I am very sorry about him and I can--I am very sorry about--he is my friend and my relative.

[Question] The terrorist was given 10,000 Israeli pounds for the action in Bayt Lif. At the end of the action the rest of the terrorists fled to the Beirut area in a car they received from other terrorists in Tyre. I am receiving a fair treatment by the militia soldiers, the terrorist said. In the prison where he is being held there are other terrorists who were captured recently by the militia soldiers. The terrorists called upon Major Haddad to release him from his imprisonment, promising to stop all activity in the terrorist organizations.

[Answer--in English] I hope from Sa'd Haddad to help me and let me move to my work, to my--and I will leave everything about [word indistinct] and all of this killing people. I'll start my relations with them and I'll hope from all the good people of Lebanese Army to help me and forgive me, forgive.

[Horowitz] It is not yet, at this moment, clear how long the terrorist will be kept under arrest by the militia soldiers. One of the militia commanders revealed to me this morning that the terrorist may be transferred to his family in the village Bayt Lif, where he placed the explosive charge. [end recording]

ACCREDITATION OF PLO ENVOY TO ROMANIA PROTESTED

TA091241 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1115 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 9 May--The head of the European desk at the Foreign Ministry, Special Ambassador Mr Moshe Sason, today summoned the Romanian charge d'affaires, Mr G. (Gioganeru), to express Israel's deep bitterness at the Romanian Government's decision to allow the terrorist representative in Bucharest to be accredited to the Romanian Socialist Republic, while his organization publicly advocates the annihilation of the state of Israel. The charge d'affaires was requested to submit Israel's reaction to the Romanian Government. This was reported by the Foreign Ministry's spokesman.

ROMANIAN CHIEF RABBI ON COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ISRAEL

TA121656 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] There is no emigration problem in Romania. Any Jew who wants to emigrate to Israel can do so. This statement was made by the Romanian chief rabbi, Rabbi Moses Rosen. At a news conference he convened in Tel Aviv today Rabbi Rosen, who is also a member of the Romanian parliament, refused to express his opinion about Romania's recognition of the PLO last week. Our correspondent 'Adi Talmor heard Rabbi Rosen's comments. [begin recording]

Romania is the only one [presumably of the communist countries] that has such a position. If only Israel's friends, Israel's great friends, should have a different position. [sentence as heard] But I do not want to enter into criticism. I am convinced that the interests of both sides, both of Israel and of Romania, will continue with friendly relations, tourism and all sorts of good relations, and this also springs from the Romanian Government's position on the Jewish problem, on Zionism. This is a position on which we hope that relations will continue to be good. [end recording]

[Talmor] That is what Rabbi Rosen had to say about Israeli-Romanian relations. As for the immigration problem, this does not exist, the rabbi from Romania said, contradicting publicity in Israel on this matter. [begin recording]

There is no Jew in Romania today who submits a request which will not be granted at some time; it is not a question of years, but there are Jews who received their passports a year ago and are still in Romania. They are not in a hurry to come. Of course, as a communist country it is against emigration and the only community to whom they have given and are giving passports is the Jews. They are not doing anything with the law to the Jews and there is no Jew in Romania today who can tell you that there is any pressure on him, that he is losing his job. That is the situation and I think that this is how it will continue. [end recording]

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES, CONFERS WITH COUNTERPART

TA110935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] French Trade and Crafts Minister Maurice Charretier arrived on a visit to Israel. He conferred with his Israeli counterpart Gid'on Pat this morning. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that the French minister is scheduled to meet with the prime minister tomorrow. The visiting minister expressed his hope that his visit to Israel would renew the friendly relationship between the two countries.

BEGIN REVEALS ACTIVITY TO AID JEWISH IMMIGRATION

TA122104 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] This evening the prime minister disclosed that an entire Jewish community will soon be immigrating to Israel from a hostile country. The prime minister was speaking to the Herut Women's Organization. He commented that the condition of that community was extremely bad. Mr Begin did not mention the name of the country from which the Jews will immigrate. He commented that Israel was maintaining secret activity with the aim of bringing Jews to Israel from various countries in the world.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS ON SETTLEMENTS CONTINUE

TA111822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] After a long and fierce argument the Cabinet decided to set up a special ministerial committee that will recommend ways to guarantee land reserves for seven Judaea and Samaria settlements within 2 weeks. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that the cabinet did not accept Agriculture Minister Sharon's proposal to use the Jordanian Land Law, which allows land expropriation for public needs.

[Begin Golan recording] Today the government legal adviser ended his survey of possible courses open to the government regarding the legal status of the Judaea and Samaria settlements. Zamir's recommendation was to set up a special ministerial committee that will deal with the specific problem of the land needed by several settlements in particular. Justice Minister Tamir supported this proposal and opposed a decision in principle on the legal status, a decision that he said would be counterproductive and that would raise world-wide opposition.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin adopted Professor Zamir's proposal, but Minister Sharon then came up with another proposal: to apply to Judaea and Samaria the Jordanian Land Law, which allows expropriation for public needs. Sharon took out maps and explained to the ministers the land problems of the settlements. Sharon said seven settlements have an acute problem: Efrat, 'Ofra, Ari'el, Qiryat Arba', Giv'on, Qedumim and Elqana. According to one estimate these settlements need 13,000 dunams. Sharon suggested that lands be seized now, before the autonomy is set up, since it may be too late then and frictions may develop between Jews and Arabs.

Minister Moda'i suggested, as a compromise, the adoption of Sharon's proposal in stages. Moda'i told Zamir that the legal opinions should be worded in a manner that will make it easy for the government to make political decisions. The prime minister put the proposal for a special ministerial committee to a vote: 14 ministers voted in favor, Sharon voted against. [end recording]

MA'ARIV GIVES DETAILS ON CABINET AUTONOMY DISCUSSION

TA121123 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 May 80 p 2

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Following President as-Sadat's announcement to temporarily stop all discussions of the autonomy committees most of the Cabinet ministers believe that Israel should wait until the picture is clarified.

"We must not get excited--this is a kind of attrition war. We must consider and check everything and make a decision only after the situation is clear." The chairman of the Israeli autonomy delegation, Minister Yosef Burg, said this at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

There were other views however. Some ministers demanded a fierce reaction to President as-Sadat's unilateral step. Some demanded to point an "accusing finger" at Egypt and not settle for inconsequential reactions. These ministers claimed it is unacceptable that the Egyptian Government's spokesmen charge Israel and Prime Minister Begin with responsibility for the cessation of the talks while it was in fact the Egyptian president who suddenly announced the suspension of the talks without explaining to us or to the Americans the motives for his step and his future intentions.

Minister Shmu'el claimed that stopping the talks when their continuation had already been agreed to means dealing a blow to the state of Israel. "We should not accept such ground rules and it is not permissible for the Egyptians to make a unilateral decision on the progress of the talks and their future," Minister Tamir said.

The justice minister suggested that the Cabinet hold a full and detailed discussion about all the autonomy problems before the talks are renewed.

Dr Burg replied that we do not know the truth yet and at any rate--"man's wish should be respected." He added that in negotiations between two parties when one party wants to stop the talks the other party can conduct the talks with itself. [sentence as published]

The Cabinet ministers who expected to hear more details from Defense Minister Weizman were not satisfied since despite his talk with President as-Sadat, Weizman heard the announcement on suspending the talks only in the public media. At the Cabinet meeting Weizman could only say that he had heard As-Sadat's disappointment with the pace of the autonomy talks and that the Egyptian president did not blame Mr Begin. The Egyptian president in fact told Weizman that despite his disappointment with the progress of the autonomy talks he continues to feel friendship toward Mr Begin.

The Cabinet finally decided to express regret about Egypt's unilateral decision to postpone the autonomy discussions although the three delegations had earlier agreed to continue the discussions at the beginning of this week.

However, beyond the official reaction, it was stated in the Cabinet that Israel has not said the last word on the matter and it is still possible that at one stage or another the Cabinet will adopt measures of its own.

"On the whole--one of the ministers summed up--one cannot yet say this is a serious crisis and the 'game has ended'."

The Cabinet did not discuss at all the possibility of holding a summit meeting with the participation of Prime Minister Begin and the Egyptian and U.S. presidents as a solution to the problem that Israel has not created.

KNESSET NO CONFIDENCE MOTION DEFEATED

TA121832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The votes of 61 coalition representatives defeated the motion of no confidence in the government brought on by the social and economic situation proposed by the Alignment. Forty-one members of the Knesset voted against the government. The HADASH faction's no confidence motion gained the support of that faction's members and the SHELLI faction.

OPINION POLL INDICATES OPPOSITION TO WEIZMAN'S RESIGNATION

TA121254 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 May 80 p 3

[Text] A decisive majority of the public (60.4 percent) believes Defense Minister Weizman should not resign from the Cabinet despite his opposition to various aspects of the government's policy. This is indicated by the nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ. Of all those polled 26.5 percent replied that the minister should indeed resign. Another 1.5 percent raised several conditions for such a resignation: Weizman should resign "if his resignation leads to early elections," and "it all depends on who will replace him." The remaining 11.6 percent had no opinion on the matter.

People with a high level of education (38.9 percent of whom favor Weizman's resignation), people who are in free professions or administrative positions (36.9 percent), people with high incomes (33.5 percent) and people born in Israel (31.3 percent) are prominent among those who support Weizman's resignation.

It is also interesting to note it is men rather than women who favor Weizman's resignation. Of all men polled 31.0 percent in contrast to 21.2 percent of the women favored his resignation. Of all women polled 63.4 percent as contrasted with 57.3 percent of the men said Weizman should not resign.

The public opinion poll included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

12 MAY SITUATION ON WEST BANK REPORTED

TA121825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Commercial life has been conducted normally in the Old City and in all of East Jerusalem. During the morning the police forced several merchants to open their stores. There was an almost complete commercial strike in Nabulus. In several other towns, including Al-Birah and Halhul, businessmen opened shops after IDF soldiers asked them to refrain from striking. A military vehicle travelling near Qalandiyah was stoned and the driver was slightly injured by glass splinters. On the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem, youths stoned a bus and a tourist was slightly injured.

WEST BANK ECONOMY REPORTED NEAR COLLAPSE

TA121312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Economists in the territories are warning about the collapse of the economy in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports:

Economy and trade in Judaea and Samaria are on the verge of collapse. This was stated by an outstanding personality in Judaea and Samaria, who is involved both in politics and trade. The reasons for this situation--described as an absolute freeze for the time being--stem from the security situation. A vast part of the West Bank--primarily Hebron--has been removed from economic life in the past few weeks. According to economic sources in Judea and Samaria, the curfew in Hebron has paralyzed a considerable segment of agricultural production. Hebron is a district city with a population of 200,000 people. However, it has stopped its purchases in neighboringtowns and even in Israel. The curfew imposed on 'Anabta, Ad-Duhayshah and other locations has had a similar effect, but on a smaller scale.

The frequent strikes--dozens of working days in the last 6 months--have severely affected merchants. Moreover, according to many of them, commercial relations with Israeli businessmen have also been affected. The unrest in the territories, the curfew imposed in several places and the fear of going to work all affect the workers' income. There is no national social insurance in the territories. Thus, lost working days immediately reduce the income of many families.

Of course, all these complaints are directed at the authorities. However, many merchants hint, indirectly, that they are fed up with the situation and would rather see calm prevailing again. Frequently, they are actually glad that the military government forces them to open their businesses. Otherwise, they find it hard to be in opposition [to the National Guidance Committee's calls for a strike]. They assume it would be too dangerous.

EX-MAYOR'S FAMILY ASKS DEPUTY MAYOR NOT TO ACCEPT POST

TA111136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Members of the Al-Qawasimi family in Hebron have asked the deputy mayor of Hebron, Mustafa an-Natshah, not to accept the post of mayor following the deportation of Fahd al-Qawasimi. They claim that if anyone accepts the post of mayor this will end Al-Qawasimi's chances of returning to his city.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari points out that the deportation of the three Hebron hills leaders tipped the balance between the Judaea leadership and the Samaria leadership. Behind the scenes, a struggle is being waged to fill the gap. Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa is attempting to participate in this struggle. That is why he declared a commercial strike in Gaza a few days ago and announced his desire to confer with the defense minister.

DEPORTED LEADERS BLOCKED AT ALLENBY BRIDGE BY IDF SOLDIERS

TA111241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the three deported leaders reached the Allenby Bridge at about 1100 amid chants and placards, including a placard noting the UN Security Council resolution calling for their return and a slogan calling for [the establishment of] a Palestinian state from the [Jordan] river to the [Mediterranean] sea.

Our correspondent notes that the IDF soldiers blocked the road with their bodies, thus preventing the three leaders from crossing the bridge. The people accompanying them spit at the soldiers. However, the latter did not react.

Halhul Mayor Muhammad Hasan Milhim warned Israel of a holocaust. He said that just as the Roman Empire collapsed so will the Zionist state be buried. Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi spoke on a personal note about the separation from his family.

DEPORTED WEST BANK LEADERS PLEDGE CONTINUED STRUGGLE

LD121131 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 May 80 p 18

[Interview given to Salih Qallab by Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Mahammad Milhim and Hebron Shari'ah Court Judge Rajab at-Tamimi in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpt] Beirut, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM--Question: Your deportation came immediately after the heroic operation in Hebron. Is there any direct connection between your deportation and this operation?

Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah: The decision to deport us was due to our people's rejection of self-rule and the Camp David agreements and as a result of our people's heroic confrontation of occupation.

Regarding the recent operation, it was a direct reaction to our deportation. The decision to deport us was made a long time ago. A proof of this is that the Israelis are now trying to deport our brother mayors and leaders of our people who are in occupied territories. They have become fully aware that our people's actions have our blessing and that the political leaders activities' constitute a real danger to their capitulationist plans.

Believing, therefore, that the method of deportation would weaken and discourage our people, they are planning to deport more of our brothers.

Question: It is observed that the deportation took place on the eve of the autonomy talks?

Al-Qawasimah: Our people have basically declared their rejection of self-rule and the Camp David agreements. I affirm in this connection that, as the scheduled date for the autonomy talks approached, the Israelis resorted to the method of deportation, believing that they would thus be able to demoralize our people and to find persons to nominate themselves [for the mayoralties] and go with them to the polling centers.

Question: It is observed that the uprisings in the occupied territories at the beginning of the occupation stopped at a certain limit. What is your assessment of the extent of the present protests?

Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim: The protests which our occupied homeland has experienced varied in their confrontation force according to the intensity of the onslaught which the occupation authorities launched against our people. Regarding the present protest, its purpose, as you are aware, is to check the attempts to impose capitulationsit solutions on our people. Therefore, I am fully confident that this heroic protest will not die or relapse, whatever suppressive measures are taken against it, until our people attain their basic rights.

I point out here that our people are determined to reject compromises, realizing that the only solution for which Israel and its backers are planning is to uproot our people and plant a foreign body of settlers in their place. Our people are fully aware that, as far as they are concerned, the question is whether to be or not to be, and they have decided to be.

Question: It is clear that the plan aims to remove the political leadership from the land, to strike a blow against the Palestinian revolution abroad and then to exploit the weak-spirited to participate in self-rule.

Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah: I believe, I am certain, that Israel will spare no effort or means to weaken our people's determination and to carry out the plot against them, but the people of Palestine, who have been struggling for a long time, will be lying in wait for it. I am confident that our people are fully aware of their enemies' plans, and there is no one in their ranks who will cooperate with the enemy. Even if some comtemplate joining the self-rule conspiracy, our people will not stand idle but will block all the plotters' means. If they want to impose a solution on our people by force, I tell them that they now occupy all the land and can issue decisions to apply self-rule, but they will most certainly fail, because the mere imposition of a solution on a people against their will is doomed to fail.

Question: It is observed that the Israeli onslaught has intensified recently against the city of Hebron. Are there any specific reasons for this attack?

Hebron Shari'ah [Canonical] Court Judge Rajab at-Tamimi: The Israeli settlement and military onslaught covers all the West Bank area, but it was recently concentrated on the cities of Jerusalem and Hebron in order to arouse the feelings of our people everywhere, since these two cities symbolize our people's entity and steadfastness. The Israelis started with Jerusalem and regarded it as part of Israel. They built high buildings in it, on Arab land, and brought 100,000 Jewish settlers to live in them. They are now trying to bring more settlers to this city. Later they came to Hebron and, as soon as they arrived, they went to Abraham's Mosque and then began to settle in Hebron preparatory to seizing the entire city.

They concentrated on the holy places because these symbolize our history and heritage and the Muslims' nobility everywhere. By doing so, they are trying to destroy our history and stab our dignity in the heart, before annexing the West Bank to the Arab territories they occupied in 1948. The West Bank, Gaza, Acre, Haifa and Jaffa are our land just as Nabulus, Janin and Tulkarm are. Our people realized the reality of the plot and began to stand fast in the face of the enemy and struggle from the first moment. By their relentless struggle they will foil the plot, and Palestine will return to us just as in Saladin's time.

Question: The [Arab] summit conferences adopted resolutions to support the steadfastness of the occupied territories. What support have you received, and what are your observations?

Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim: This question sounds bigger than it actually is. The Baghdad summit decided to allocate $100 million from states whose wealth is estimated in billions. Only $70 million has reached the occupied territories so far. In light of the situation our people are experiencing and the responsibilities they have to shoulder, this sum is too small to meet even the bare minimum requirements and does not cover the minimum needs of the West Bank city.

Steadfastness in the territories means the development of the institutions and the implementation of development projects as well as the bolstering of our people's daily struggle to frustrate schemes aimed against the Palestinian cause. The Arab officials failed to understand the meaning of steadfastness and refrained from giving any real aid. Steadfastness means that the citizens in the occupied territories should stand fast and that intrinsic power should be secured for the confrontation states in order to carry out their duty. If we were to review the aid that has been given to all the inhabitants of the occupied territories we would discover that the people have been standing fast without aid. On the other hand, Israeli settlements are being built every day and the Israeli Army's power is increasing month by month, thanks to the continuing generous American aid. All this means that the Israeli policy of suppressing our people is continuing day after day.

I frankly say that is the Arab states want to bolster the steadfastness of the occupied territories, they should block the means and cut off the lifeline to the Israeli establishment by taking a clear and effective stand toward the United States, because without U.S. aid the building of settlements cannot be achieved and the strengthening of the Israeli forces cannot continue.

The Arab states are well aware of the source of the disease, but they turn a blind eye to it and prescribe a remedy for a disease that does not exist. Our people believe--and they are right in their belief--that the price of every brick laid in a settlement and every tank that Israel buys is paid for in one way or another with Arab oil.

[Question] In this connection, I would like to ask one question: Is it difficult to control Arab funds and to prevent them from reaching the common enemy?

This question was answered by Hebron Shari'ah Court Judge Rajab at-Tamimi: The amount received of the so-called support for steadfastness is not even equal to the amount spent on building one of the Israeli settlements which the enemy is constructing on our land. Aid must be commensurate with the danger.

The Arabs are aware that the danger is great, very great, but they are content to send crumbs to the occupied territories and call for support for steadfastness.

Question: We have heard that the money, though meager, is denied to some municipalities and given to others.

Al-Qawasimah: The joint aid fund is still new, and some mistakes might have been made in the past. I believe that the experience we have gone through is sufficient for us to rectify in the future the way in which the aid is distributed so as to turn it into projects for the purpose of entrenching our people in their land.

Question: Do you expect other Palestinian leaders in the country to be deported?

Al-Qawasimah: The method of deportation is not new. The occupation authorities have been resorting to this method from the beginning of occupation. We believe that deportations will not stop. Therefore, we will not be the last deportees as long as there are struggling people.

Question: Do you believe that there is a reason which made the Israeli authorities deport you?

Al-Qawasimah: It appears that our deportation to Lebanon was the easiest way out for Israel. One of the Israeli officers who accompanied us told us: "Go to Abu 'Ammar." It seems that they wanted us to go to Abu 'Ammar first of all, and we are happy to do so.

Question: Can we learn how the deportation operation was basically carried out?

At-Tamimi: Five hours after the implementation of the Hebron operation, I was compelled to spend the night at a friend's house because of the curfew. After the battle, the assistant military governor of Hebron came and told me that the military governor wished to see me for urgent and important reasons. At the military governor's headquarters, they told me that the West Bank military governor wished to see me. They then transported me by helicopter. I could not see all those inside the helicopter because it was dark, but brothers Milhim and Al-Qawasimah were on board. The helicopter flew for a long time, and this made us realize that we were not being taken to meet the military governor. After about 1 hour, the helicopter landed at an air base. They covered our heads with sacks before we landed. They took off the sacks only after we heard the call for morning prayers in the Lebanese town of (Al-'Abisah) and after crossing the Palestine-Lebanon border.

I remember that the officer who accompanied us tried to provoke us all the way. He told me: In your sermons you have been inciting people against Israel; therefore, you are responsible for the Hebron operation.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CANCELS RETURN BAN, MAINTAINS HEBRON CURFEW

TA130740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The military government has cancelled the ban on Hebron Hills inhabitants residing in Arab countries to enter Judaea and Samaria over the Allenby Bridge. The ban to leave the country via the bridges remains in effect. The restrictions on Hebron Hills inhabitants' travel across the Jordan River bridges were imposed following the terrorist act at the [Hebron] Hadassah building.

Meanwhile, the curfew in Hebron as well as in three other Judaean villages--Ad-Duhaysha, 'Ayn Yabrud and 'Anabta--remains in effect.

In Hebron, the members of the Al-Ja'bari family have asked the military government personnel to lengthen the recess periods in the curfew. They were turned down.

ARAB MERCHANTS ASK AUTHORITIES TO FORCE THEM TO OPEN THEIR SHOPS

TA111104 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Arab merchants from East Jerusalem have asked the Israeli authorities to force them to open their shops in some manner that would enable them to defend themselves against the extremists who have been threatening to set their stores on fire if they do not strike.

During meetings held by the shopowners and municipal and defense elements, the former clarified that the strike had been forced upon them against their will and explained that it harmed their business and the inhabitants. Consequently, the possibility of issuing special orders to force the merchants who are striking to reopen their shops was raised. These decrees are to serve as an "alibi" against the instigators who already set several stores on fire last week.

GENERAL STRIKE IN EAST JERUSALEM; POLICE ON ALERT

TA120742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] There is a general strike in East Jerusalem this morning. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that all shops are closed and the police have assembled a large number of policemen and border police guards.

Our correspondent has learned that last weekend the police asked the commander of the central command for permission to order the forceful opening of shops. However, the police request was rejected. The police were told that each case will be handled according to the circumstances if and when a strike erupts. Among other matters, the possibility was checked of stationing reinforced units of border police guards near shops to prevent inciters from intimidating shopkeepers not to open their businesses. It is not yet clear if action will be taken to open the shops.

POLICE FORCE EAST JERUSALEM SHOPS TO OPEN

TA120847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] There is a partial commercial strike in East Jerusalem this morning. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the police have been sending border police units to the homes of the shopkeepers to pick them up and make them open their businesses. The policemen carry legally signed orders compelling the shopkeepers to open their businesses. The policemen are warning those people refusing to obey the orders that they would be legally charged and tried.

At the same time, the police have stationed forces to prevent agitators from intimidating the shopkeepers into closing their businesses.

SECURITY FORCES PREVENT STRIKES IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA121017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] An attempt was made in Judaea and Samaria to stage a commercial strike called by the National Guidance Committee. However, through the interference of the military government the businessmen were forced to open their shops.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the military government told shopkeepers in Nabulus that it would open their businesses by force if they attempted to strike. The merchants opted for willingly opening their businesses. Youths smashed the windows of the Agriculture Ministry building in Janin. The security forces arrested their fathers, who undertook to repair the damage at their expense.

Youths hurled stones at vehicles in Ramallah this morning. The window of an Israeli tow truck was smashed in downtown Ramallah. The driver suffered a slight head injury.

There is no commercial strike in Jerusalem. Police units cautioned the businessmen to open their shops lest they be put on trial.

ETHIOPIA

TRADE AND CULTURAL ACCORDS WITH SUDAN SIGNED

LD091446 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 9 May 80 EA

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan yesterday signed a new trade agreement, two protocols on trade and culture, and an action program on cultural links. It is also reported that the two countries have signed a joint communique, which will be issued officially in Addis Ababa and Khartoum on 12 May.

The cultural protocol and the action program between Socialist Ethiopia and the Sudan Democratic Republic was signed by Maj Girma Yilma, minister of information and national guidance, on the Ethiopian side, and Dr Muhammad Osman Abu Salih, deputy minister of information and culture of the Sudan.

The new trade agreement and protocol between the two countries was signed by Comrade Wole Chekol, minister of external trade, and Mr Faruq al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply of the Sudan.

The joint communique between the two countries was signed by Comrade Col Felike Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia, and His Excellency ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign minister of the Sudan.

FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SUDAN

LD122008 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 May 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has said that the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan want to live in peace and have good, brotherly relations with the people and government of Socialist Ethiopia. This firm desire of the people and government of the Sudan was revealed by Comrade Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, the foreign minister, in a statement to journalists this afternoon on arrival in Addis Ababa with the high-level Ethiopian delegation that took part in the joint Sudan-Ethiopia ministerial consultative commission meeting in Khartoum. He said the first joint ministerial consultative meeting between the two countries since the revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses broke out ended satisfactorily and with complete agreement. The joint ministerial consultative commission of the two countries divided into subcommittees for the talks.

The comrade minister announced that agreements were reached and documents signed following talks on the cooperation that should exist between the two countries in the areas of trade, transport, technology, defense and security as well as refugees, consulates and other political matters. The comrade minister noted that the joint agreement includes economic, political and military affairs and ideas on how to eliminate the antipeople forces which sour relations between the two countries.

On defense and security the comrade foreign minister said the two countries have indicated in the agreement that they wish to cooperate as far as possible in this regard.

The delegation from Socialist Ethiopia also held wide ranging talks with His Excellency President Numayri. During its meeting with the president, the leader of the delegation handed over a message to President Numayri from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. He added that the delegation also held talks and reached agreements with officials of the Sudanese Government.

The delegation members from Socialist Ethiopia were accorded a warm welcome and good hospitality by the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Joint ministerial consultative meetings had been interrupted for about 7 years. The next meeting will be held in Addis Ababa. The two countries have agreed to fully implement the agreements they have concluded. The two countries have confirmed their resolve to strengthen good neighborliness, develop cooperation and improve relations. Therefore the two countries have agreed to abide by the charters of the United Nations and the OAU, which call for respect of the territorial integrity of nations and noninterference by any country in the internal affairs of the other.

SEYCHELLES

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON RENE VISIT TO INDIA

For Delhi ISI account of the apparent text of the joint press statement released, following the state visit to India by President Albert Rene, see the India section of the 9 May South Asia DAILY REPORT.

TANZANIA

MINISTER OF STATE DIES IN PLANE CRASH

LD122007 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 May 80 EA

[Excerpt] Arusha--All seven people on board, including the minister of state in the prime minister's office [title as heard], Ndugu Hussein Shekilango, a member of Parliament from Korogwe District, died yesterday when a light military plane in which they were traveling crashed into Mt (Komoronik) in Monduli District, Arusha Region.

UGANDA

FURTHER UPDATE ON PRESIDENTIAL POWER STRUGGLE

Military Takes Presidential Powers

LD121822 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1758 GMT 12 May 80 EA

[Text] This is the home service of Radio Uganda broadcasting from Kampala, nine o'clock. Now here is a special announcement: The Military Commission wishes to inform the general public that it has taken over the powers of the president with immediate effect. From now on the powers of the president will be exercised by the Military Commission. This is an action by the commission, not by the army. Repeat: This is an action by the commission and not by the army. A full statement by the commission will follow. The army and the general public are requested to remain calm and continue with their normal duties.

Binaisa Gives Ultimatum to Army

LD130604 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 May 80 EA

[Text] The latest report from Uganda said President Godfrey Binaisa has told Uganda Army to vacate Radio Uganda and the general post office building in Kampala before 1000 [0700 GMT] this morning. Uganda army troops have been occupying the two establishments since Sunday.

President Binaisa, speaking from state house Entebbe, said if the army does not move from the two buildings at the expiry of the time given he would have to act. Although there are reports of road blocks being put up all along the major roads in the country, Kampala is reported to be quiet.

Radio Uganda, which was off the air most of yesterday, ran a news bulletin in which it said the chairman of the Military Commission, Paul Muwanga, will be issuing a statement soon to explain the situation in the country.

Former President Milton Obote was having talks with President Nyerere in Arusha, yesterday. Obote has denied having been implicated in the current confusion which is reigning in Uganda.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the resident Tanzanian minister in Kampala, Shaykh Hussein Shekilango, died yesterday when his light aircraft crashed in northern Tanzania, near Monduli. Shekilango and a group of nine other senior military and government officers were reportedly on their way to report the current developments in Uganda to Tanzanian leaders.

MUBENDE OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISTRICT SECURITY

LD122002 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 May EA

[Text] Members of Mubende District team and planning committee, UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] executive committee and district councillors have met to discuss the security situation in the district following a number of cattle thefts and robberies in Mityana and [name indistinct] towns recently. The meeting was chaired by the district commissioner, Mr (Babwetera John), in his office at Mubende, who called on members to always be security-minded.

A district councillor from (Mangala) Subcounty, Mr (Kalamaji), observed that people who cause chaos up-country come from Kampala, adding that the current insecurity in the country can be put to an end, starting from Kampala itself.

It was also observed that some policemen have overstayed in certain areas and that they have become so used to some people that they cannot take action against them.

FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

SEVENTH FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT OPENS IN NICE

For reportage on the seventh Franco-African summit, held in Nice, France, see the France section of the 9 May issue and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

GABON

BONGO RULES OUT MEDIATION BID IN WEST SAHARA CONFLICT

AB120704 Paris AFP in English 0340 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Algiers, 12 May (AFP)--Gabon's President Omar Bongo ruled out a mediation bid in the Western Sahara conflict when he arrived here last night for talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, whose government actively backs the POLISARIO Liberation Front waging guerrilla war against Morocco for control of the ex-Spanish desert territory. Mr Bongo supports Rabat's view that the area is traditionally part of Morocco. As a consequence, Libreville-Algiers relations are somewhat cool. Mr Bongo is here fresh from the latest Franco-African summit in France for a working visit of unspecified duration. It is fully expected however, that the Saharan issue will be discussed in the context of overall African and Third World situations, informed observers said.

GHANA

LIMANN DISCUSSES SOLUTIONS TO COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AB101155 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] President Limann has said his government's search for solutions to the country's economic problems is based on a three-way approach, namely, rehabilitation, retraining and redirection. He said the government strongly believes that this approach is the best way to tackle the problem. Dr Limann was answering questions on how his government intends to solve the country's problems during a chat in Accra with foreign journalists who covered the pope's visit to Ghana. Local pressmen were also present.

The president said a lot has to be rehabilitated since no specific area could be tackled in isolation. He recalled his sessional address to Parliament last December in which he stated that agriculture occupies top position on the government's priority list. The government is also determined to inject discipline into public spending.

Dr Limann said his administration has introduced measures to control discipline since it is almost impossible to avoid it at the moment. The head of state rejected the allegation that the government is eroding the gains of the June 4th Revolution. He stressed that no gains properly achieved through a revolution can be eroded and his government has not acted in any way to reverse any gains of the 4 June Revolution.

On the relationship between him and his predecessor, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, Dr Limann said they are free with each other and they are almost like brothers. He repeated that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was not dismissed from the armed forces. He was retired in his own interest and in the interest of the problem his presence in the forces would pose to the command. The president added that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings can play a public role like any other Ghanaian, a right which nobody can take away from him.

LIMANN MAKES HIGH-LEVEL MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

AB121921 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Following the release from active service of Major General Sam, the president, Dr Limann, on the advice of the Armed Forces Council, has approved the appointment of Air Commodore (Nii Odartey Barnor), air force commander, to the substantive position of chief of defense staff of the Ghana Armed Forces. The president has also on the advice of the Armed Forces Council made the following appointments: Group Captain (K.K. Pumpuni), who has been acting as air force commander when Air Commodore (Barnor) was acting chief of defense staff (CDS), now becomes the substantive air force commander; Col (S.K. Berko), commandant of the military academy and training school, now becomes the substantive commandant of the Ghana Armed Forces Staff College; Lt Col (S.E. Turkson) of the border guard becomes officer responsible for border affairs with a new rank of colonel.

The president has also, on the advice of the Armed Forces Council, approved the following promotions: Air Commodore (Barnor) now assumes the rank of air vice marshal; Group Captain (K.K. Pumpuni), air force commander, now assumes the rank of air commodore; Col (S.W.K. Klutse) now assumes the rank of brigadier; Col (W.W. Bruce-Konuak) now assumes the rank of brigadier; Col (S.K. Baarfi) now assumes the rank of brigadier. The military appointments and promotions were released today in a statement signed by the minister of defense, Mr. S.K. Riley-Poku.

IVORY COAST

JOHN PAUL II DEPARTS ABIDJAN FOR ROME

AB121311 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Pope John Paul II has just left our country's capital, Abidjan, for Rome on an Air Afrique flight for Rome. His holiness the pope was seen off by the president of the republic and the members of the Ivorian clergy. Before boarding the plane, John Paul II thanked the people of Africa for the welcome he was accorded during his visit.

LIBERIA

MONROVIA RADIO CITES CUBAN MINISTER'S COMMENT ON COUP

AB121530 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, has said that the April 12 revolution which toppled the Tolbert government was inevitable and timely. He said for a long time, the masses of the Liberian people have been exploited and oppressed by a few individuals who denied them their civil rights. Addis Ababa Radio, monitored in Monrovia today, quoted Mr Malmierca as saying that all progressive countries throughout the world welcome the coup in Liberia and that the new regime is in the interest of the bulk of the Liberian people.

CAMEROON AMBASSADOR AFFIRMS RELATIONS WITH LIBERIA UNCHANGED

AB121933 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon, Mr Henry Foussung, has reaffirmed his country's continued respect for the government and people of Liberia. Ambassador Foussung also expressed his government's desire to strengthen relations with Liberia.

The Cameroonian ambassador, who called on the foreign minister of Liberia, Gabriel Baccus Matthews, at the Foreign Ministry today, said that Cameroon regards the events of April 12 as an internal affair of the Liberian people and, as such, considers relations with Liberia the same as before.

In response, Foreign Minister Matthews assured the ambassador that the people of Liberia were never in doubt that friendly countries will regard the recent transition as an internal affairs. Foreign Minister Matthews assured the Cameroonian ambassador of his fullest cooperation in strengthening and expanding the relations between Liberia and Cameroon.

SPECIAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL RESUMES HEARINGS

AB121830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 12 May 80

[Summary] "The special military tribunal resumed its sitting today with the former deputy minister of labor, youth and sports, (Joseph Dennis), testifying. The former deputy minister of labor, youth and sports gave some insights about what was done with gate intakes from games played at the V.S. Tubman Stadium." He said he could not state precisely what the income from the stadium was, but he said the proceeds should be shared among the contesting teams, the Liberian Football Association and the Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sports.

"Commenting on the political system in Liberia, Mr (Dennis) said he had always frowned on the election practice in the country." In some instance, he went on, some officials of government violated the laws of Liberia.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENDS DECISIONS TO SERGEANT DOE

AB122226 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] The military tribunal resumed sitting today after a 5-day break. The tribunal has announced that it has rendered its decision on the last 22 people tried. A spokesman for the tribunal said its decisions have been passed on to the head of state. The spokesman, however, declined to elaborate on the nature of the decisions rendered.

SERGEANT DOE PROMISES BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR SOLDIERS

AB121945 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, has called on soldiers to be disciplined and patriotic in building the new Liberia. He reiterated the People's Redemption Council's commitment to improve the living conditions of soldiers and the Liberian people in general. Speaking today when he visited Camp (Shelfling), near Monrovia, Master Sergeant Doe told the soldiers that it is their duty to contribute to the socio-economic development of Liberia through hard work, self-respect and dedication.

Earlier, the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the armed forces of Liberia, Col (Moses Wright), welcomed the head of state to Camp (Shelfling) and pledged his men's loyalty and support to the People's Redemption Council. He informed the head of state that more soldiers were already being recruited and that everything was well at the camp.

NIGERIA

SENEGAL'S SENGHOR ARRIVES TO HOLD TALKS WITH SHAGARI

AB120638 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] President Senghor of Senegal and his host, President Shehu Shagari, will begin bilateral talks in Lagos today. But before this the Senegalese leader will visit the cenotaph at the Tafawa Balewa Square where he will lay a wreath. He will also visit the National Museum, (Unikov). President Senghor, who arrived in the federal capital yesterday at the start of a 4-day state visit, will be a guest at a special cultural show organized in his honor later in the evening.

NIGERIAN, SENEGALESE PRESIDENTS BACK CREATION OF JOINT COMMISSION

AB130800 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Nigeria has proposed a joint commission between her and Senegal. The proposal was made in Lagos today by President Shehu Shagari at the opening talks between officials of the two countries.

President Shehu Shagari said that ministers and experts of both countries should be allowed to examine issues connected with the establishment of such a commission. The president also called for ways of improving the cultural links between Nigeria and Senegal.

Replying, the Senegalese leader said that he was in total support of a Nigeria-Senegal Joint commission, especially within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. President Senghor remarked that it was important that the ECOWAS should be strengthened because it could act as an example of regional cooperation in other parts of the continent. He invited the Nigerian minister of social development, youth, sports and culture to pay a visit to Senegal; this is because of the special interest which President Shehu Shagari has shown for cultural ties between both countries.

CENTRAL BANK PUBLISHES FIGURES ON MONEY SUPPLY

AB111108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Money supply in the county at the end of October last year stood at about 6,800 million naira. This shows an increase of 35.1 percent over the level at the end of October 1979. These facts are contained in the latest report of the Central Bank of Nigeria. According to the report the total bank credit outstanding during the period under review was 9,663.5 million naira, commercial banks credit outstanding rose by 24.5 percent over the figure for October 1978. Also during the same period credit to the private sector amounted to 5,025.3 million naira.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS TO IVORY COAST--Three ambassadors yesterday presented their credentials to the head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny. They were His Excellency Mr Marcello Raffaell of Brazil; His Excellency Mr Noumou Diakite of Mali and His Excellency Mr Gourouza Magagi of Niger. In their speeches the ambassadors said they were happy to be in the Ivory Coast. In reply the head of state wished the diplomats a happy and productive stay in the Ivory Coast. In addition he assured them of the government's readiness to help them constantly in the fulfilling of their missions. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 May 80 p 1]

ANGOLA

SWAPO NATIONAL CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN LUANDA

AB121231 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The national chairman of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia (?resident) in Angola, Gilbert Maroro, arrived in Luanda yesterday after attending Tito's funeral in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM THREE-COUNTRY MISSION

AB121224 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Angolan minister of justice, Comrade Diogenes Boavida, returned home yesterday rounding up his visit which took him to the Central African Republic, Upper Volta and Togo. In the three countries the Angolan official delivered special messages from Comrade President Jose dos Santos to their heads of state.

On arrival in Luanda Comrade Diogenes Boavida declared that besides delivering messages, he covered points linked with the current situation in Southern Africa especially in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Boavida's visit to the three countries is a serious positive step towards initiating stronger cooperation ties between them and Angola. An envoy of the Upper Volta head of state has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola to deliver a reply message to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

AFP: BENEGUELA RAILWAY REPORTEDLY OPERATIONAL

AB101236 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Beneguela, Angola, 10 May (AFP)--The director of the Benguela Railway has told foreign reporters that the line is open and has carried thousands of tons of manganese from Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito in the last few months.

The statement by Fernando Falcao was confirmed by officials of foreign companies that have interests in the railway, which had been reported closed since 1975 by guerrilla action of Jonas Savimbi's Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Mr Falcao said that now the railway's difficulties were technical rather than political or military. He said that a dozen soldiers rode the train across Angola from the Zaire border to the Atlantic, but that there was now no need for any particular guard along the 13,000 kilometres (7,800 miles) of rail lines in Angola.

Angola has received substantial aid from the European Economic Community (EEC) to revitalize the railway.

Eighteen new locomotives have been purchased and others ordered, Mr Falcao said, as well as 900 cars that Brazil, Belgium and the Netherlands are competing to supply.

SOUTH AFRICA

REQUESTS FOR ASSURANCES ON NAMIBIA MADE TO WALDHEIM

ID122232 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] South Africa has notified the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that it will continue to give its cooperation in the implementation of the settlement plan for South-West Africa, Namibia, as long as satisfactory answers are given on certain aspects. In a letter to Dr Waldheim, the foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, indicated that the door to a settlement was still open but that South Africa wanted assurances on certain aspects of the proposed demilitarized zone and the status of SWAPO.

The letter said that South Africa had, during talks with the delegation of the United Nations in South Africa earlier this year, accepted certain things to facilitate the implementation of settlement proposals. South Africa had, for instance, agreed to allow the South African port of Walvis Bay to be used by the UN peace force for logistic supplies. It had also agreed to give all logistic aid possible to the force. It had agreed to allow the air component of the UN Transitional Assistance Group [UNTAG] to be militarized and it had also agreed that the number of bases held by South Africa in the proposed demilitarized area in terms of the settlement proposals during the initial 12 weeks of the transition period could be halved, and that a full, approved military component of UNTAG could be deployed.

The letter said South Africa evaluated the proposal of the demilitarized zone on the basis of information made available to it. South Africa wanted to know from the United Nations if the introduction of such a [word indistinct] zone would mean that the South African offer to reduce the number of its bases from 40 to 20 staging places inside the area is acceptable. It wanted to know if the effectiveness of UNTAG within the area would be increased as a result of the deployment of a major part of the force in the entire zone.

South Africa also wants to know if acceptable arrangements will be made for the disarming of SWAPO's staff with the closing of the bases, and if assurances can be given that SWAPO will not repeat its demand for bases inside South-West Africa.

South Africa pointed out in the letter that it would be advisable for all elements within the demilitarized zone to give their cooperation in making the arrangements work. In this connection it referred to the presence of the UNITA movement in Angola.

Referring to the party SWAPO, Mr Botha said it was vital that all parties should be treated equally to prevent the negotiations for an acceptable settlement from being jeopardized. He asked for assurances that Dr Waldheim would refuse to give effect to the General Assembly's resolution recognizing SWAPO as the sole representative of the people of South-West Africa, Namibia.

South Africa also wanted to know from the United Nations whether the secretariat would stop giving preferential treatment to SWAPO as a result of certain decisions by UN bodies--treatment denied to other parties in South-West Africa, Namibia. It wanted to know whether Dr Waldheim as head of the secretariat would stop the allocation of money in the UN budget for the exclusive use of SWAPO to promote its aims and activities.

Mr Botha said South Africa will give its cooperation in the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council of 1978 as soon as satisfactory replies had been given to the matters mentioned in the letter.

At the news conference during which the contents of the letter were made known, Mr Botha stressed that South Africa could under no circumstances be accused of delaying the independence process in South-West Africa, Namibia. He referred to the history of the negotiations during the past few years and said it was South Africa's desire that an internationally acceptable settlement should be reached without harming the people of South-West Africa, Namibia.

IMPALA AIRCRAFT CRASH IN SOUTHERN ANGOLA ANNOUNCED

LD091532 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The South African Defense Force Headquarters in Pretoria has announced that a South African Air Force Impala aircraft recently crashed in southern Angola as a result of mechanical problems. The announcement says the Impala's engine had a flameout during an operational flight in support of hot pursuit operations and the pilot had to use his ejection seat.

The pilot later reported safely to his base in the operational area.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA-GDR JOURNALIST TRAINING AGREEMENT--The German Democratic Republic News Agency, ADN, and Zambia News Agency, ZANA, have signed an agreement to exchange news and train journalists. The agreement was signed by visiting ADN deputy director-general, Mr (Rolf Schwablinski), and Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services Mr Mark Tambatamba. He told the ADN two-man delegation that since Zambia was a British colony, most journalists in the country have been trained the British way. He added he would like to see some journalists being trained in socialist countries. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 May 80 CA]